

THE  
BRITISH GARDEN.

A  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF  
HARDY PLANTS,

Indigenous, or Cultivated in the Climate of

Great-Britain.

With their GENERIC and SPECIFIC CHARACTERS,  
*LATIN and ENGLISH NAMES,*  
NATIVE COUNTRY, and TIME OF FLOWERING.

WITH  
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

VOL. I.



●BATH●

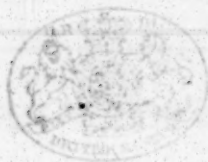
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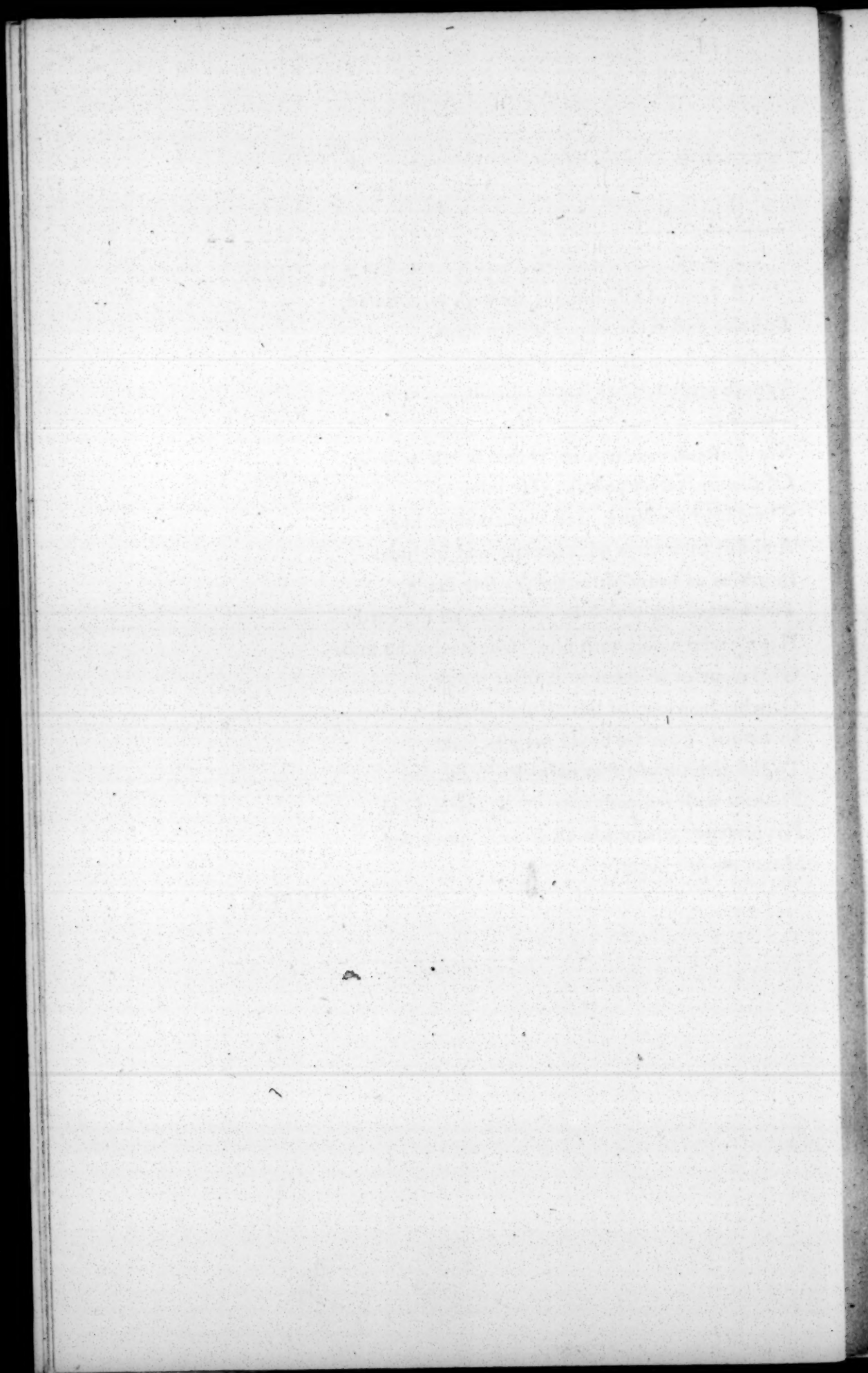
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THE Lord of all, himself through all diffused,  
Sustains and is the life of all that lives.  
Nature is but a name for an effect  
Whose cause is God.-----

----- Not a flow'r  
But shows some touch in freckle streak or stain,  
Of his unrivalled pencil. He inspires  
Their balmy odours, and imparts their hues,  
And fills their cups with nectar, and includes  
In grains as countless as the sea-side sands,  
The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth.  
Happy who walks with him! whom what he finds  
Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flow'r,  
Or what he views of beautiful or grand  
In nature, from the broad majestic oak  
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun  
Prompts with remembrance of a present God.  
His presence who made all so fair, perceived,  
Makes all still fairer.

COWPER.

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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**T**HERE is no other study or pursuit, so well adapted to expand the powers of the human mind, to elevate the sentiments, or amend the disposition, as that usually called the Study of Nature.

In the course of this study, the active and ardent powers of the imagination are constantly gratified by the acquisition of knowledge, which at the same time opens new avenues for farther research, and inspires fresh vigour for renovated application.

Into whatever branch of this study our investigations are led; whether our souls are elevated by a survey of the stupendous system in the expanse above us, or we admire the structure of the planet we are placed in; whether from our station as

“ The distinguished link in Being’s endless chain,”

we examine the finely graduated scale of animal creation, analyze the wonders of the mineral kingdom, or delight to roam in the flowery paths of vegetable luxuriance; we shall equally find cause to exclaim with our animated Poet,

“ The Lord of all, himself through all diffused,

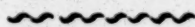
“ Sustains and is the life of all that lives.

“ Nature is but the name for an effect

“ Whose cause is God.”——

The expensive apparatus of the Observatory, and the labours of Chemistry, confine the science of Astronomy, and the study of Minerals to a few ; whilst the research into the animal kingdom is attended with many obstacles which prevent its general adoption, and preclude minute investigation ; but the study of Botany, that science by means of which we discriminate and distinguish one plant from another, is open to almost every curious mind ; the Garden and the Field offer a constant source of unwearying amusement, easily obtained, and conducing to health, by affording a continual and engaging motive for air and exercise.

It is not, however, the intention of the following pages, to enter into the endless and interesting discoveries which have been, and still continue daily to be made in this pleasing science ; the Catalogue was undertaken at the request of a Friend, who wished to see those plants which are described in the *Hortus Kewensis* as adapted to the British climate, in an English dress ; this, with the assistance of the Lichfield translation of Linneus, and the able and elegant works of Messrs. Withering, Berkenhout, and other learned Writers on the subject, has been here attempted ; and a few short extracts of the *Linnean System* prefixed, merely sufficient to enable the young Botanist readily to discover the name of any unknown plant, by reducing it first to its *class*, then *order*, then *genera*, finally to its *species*. And thus, to be considered rather as the Direction-Post, which without any merit of its own, points out to the passenger the road he is desirous to travel, than the Guide who particularly describes the country through which he is to pass, or the various beauties he is likely to meet in his journey.



Of the above-mentioned different divisions, Class, Order, Genera, and Species, Mr. Withering seems to have given the clearest definition in the introduction to his arrangement of British Plants ; his words are—

“ N.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

vii

"No comparison can be more in point, than that which considers the vegetables upon the face of the Globe, as analogous to the inhabitants ; thus

"Vegetables - - - resemble - - - Inhabitants,  
 "Classes - - - resemble - - - Nations,  
 "Orders - - - resemble - - - Tribes,  
 "Genera - - - resemble - - - Families,  
 "Species - - - resemble - - - Individuals,

"and varieties are the same individuals in different dresses."

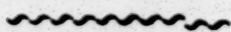
And thus, to carry on the allusion, the *Generic* name of a plant may be considered as the family surname, and the *Specific* one as the proper name of the individual.

Of all the various Botanic Systems that have been formed, that of LINNEUS is now the most universally adopted. In this system Vegetables are arranged according to the different form and appearance of the *Fruetification* ; by which term we are to understand both the flower and the fruit ; it is a temporary part, terminating the old vegetable by the *flower*, and beginning the new by the *fruit* ; which in herbs as well as trees, means the whole structure of the seed, whether eatable or not.

The Fruetification consists of seven parts.

1. CALYX.    2. COROLLA.    3. STAMEN.    4. PISTIL.
5. PERICARP.    6. SEED.    7. RECEPTACLE.

The four first of these belong to the flower ; the two next to the fruit ; and the last is common to both.



1. The CALYX is the empalement or outer cup of the flower ; and has received various appellations according to the circumstances with which it is attended. As,

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*Perianth,*



*Perianth*, when stationed close to the other parts of the fructification, and this is in general, exclusively called the *Calyx*.

It either includes one flower, as in the *Rose* and *Convolvulus*; or many, as in the *Daisy* and *Scabious*. When it includes many, it is called a *Common Calyx*, and the one belonging to each separate floret, is, the *Proper*, or *Partial Calyx*.

*Involucre*, is a calyx remote from the other parts of the fructification, and applied to various modes of flowering; but chiefly to the *Umbel* (Vide Page xiv). It is composed of one or more leaves, and is called *Universal*, or *Partial*, according as it is situated beneath the Universal or Partial Umbel. The *Carrot* furnishes an example of both involucre; *Shepherd's-needle* has only a partial involucre; and *Fennel* has none.

*Sheath* is a calyx surrounding the stem, and bursting lengthways; as in *Crocus* and *Arum*.

*Glume* is the calyx of Grasses.

*Catkin* is a species of calyx, or rather a mode of flowering, consisting of many chaffy scales ranged along a stalk slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle; as in the *Willow*, the *Birch*, and the *Hazel*.

*Veil* is the calyx of Mosses.

*Volva* is the calyx of the Fungus or Mushroom tribe.

In some plants the *Braçtes*, or floral leaves, are difficult to be distinguished from the calyx; but may be always known by the calyx withering when the fruit is ripe, if not before; whereas the braçtes will remain longer; of which the *Lime-tree* and *Passion-flower* afford examples.

In many plants there is no calyx; as in the *Hyacinth* and *Tulip*; and in others, it falls off the instant the flower begins to expand, as in the *Poppy*.

2. The COROLLA (frequently but improperly called the Flower, of which in fact it forms only one part) is composed of one or more leaves, denominated *Petals* to distinguish them in description from the green leaves of the plant.

Between the calyx and corolla nature has put no absolute limits, but they may be commonly distinguished by their position in respect to the stamens; the petals and stamens being ranged alternately, whereas the segments of the calyx and the stamens answer to each other.

The Corolla is very various in structure and figure; and is either *regular*, that is, equal in figure and proportion, or *irregular*, unequal in figure and proportion.

A Corolla\* of one Petal is either

*Bell-shaped*, swelling out without a tube; as *Campanula*.

*Funnel-form*, the figure of a cone standing on a tube; as *Primrose*.

*Wheel-shaped*, flat, without any tube, or a very short one; as *Borage*.

*Salver-form*, flat, standing on a tube; as *Jasmine*.

*Ringent*, irregular, with two lips gaping; as *Sage*.

*Masked*, irregular, with two lips closed; as *Snap-dragon*.

*Tubular*, shaped like a tube; as the *Honeysuckle*, or the florets in the centre or *disk* of the *Sun-flower*.

*Ligulate*, tubular at the base, strap-shaped at the end; as the florets in the circumference or *ray* of the *Sun-flower*.

A *Compound Flower* is composed of many florets in the same common calyx, on the same common receptacle; the florets are, either, all tubular, as in *Tansy*; all ligulate, as in *Dandelion*; or both, as in the *Sun-flower* and *Daisy*.

*Aggregate Flowers* are composed of many florets, with each their own proper calyx, either in one common calyx, or so closely connected together, as that one floret cannot be taken away,

away, without destroying the symmetry of the whole. *Teasel* and *Scabious* are aggregate flowers.

In both Compound and Aggregate Flowers, when the florets of the ray differ from, or are longer than those of the disk, and are expanded in a starry form, it is said to be a *radiate* flower; as the *Sun-flower*, *Blue-bottle*, and *Sweet-scented Scabious*.

When the Corolla is composed of more petals than one, each petal is considered as consisting of a *claw*, which is the lower part fastened to the receptacle, or calyx; and a *border*, which is the upper part, usually expanding; the claw is sometimes very long, as in the *Soap-wort* and *Pink*. If a petal has no claw, it is said to be sitting.


A Corolla is denominated *cruciform*, or cross-shaped, when it consists of four petals equally expanding; as the *Wall-flower*; and *papilionaceous*, or butterfly-shaped, when it is irregular, consisting of four petals, whereof the lowest is shaped like a boat, and called the *keel*, the upper one rises and is called the *banner*, and the two side ones which stand single, *wings*. The flower of *Broom*, the common Garden *Pea*, and *Clover*, are papilionaceous.

The Leaflets which compose the glumes and corollas of Grasses, are called *valves*.


There belongs also to the Corolla a part which receives the name of *Nectary*, or *Honey-cup*, from its containing a sweet liquid; this part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance, its shape and situation being extremely various. In some plants it is united with, and makes a part of the petals; in others it is detached from them. In some it is hardly perceptible, whilst in others it is very large, as in *Narcissus* and *Columbine*: in the former of which the *cup* in the centre of the corolla, and in the latter the *horns* are *nectaries*.



3. The STAMENS are those slender filaments which rise from the flower, each consisting of two parts; the thread or *filament* and its summit called the *anther*; which last is differently shaped in different flowers, but generally oblong, and slightly fixed to the top of the filament. It is by the number and situation of these *perfect stamens*, that the Classes are determined. Thus, finding in the *Crocus* three stamens, and in the *Primrose* and *Flax* five, we perceive at once that the first of these belongs to the third Class, and the others to the fifth.



4. Each PISTIL consists of three parts; the *germ* or seed-bud, which is the rudiment of the fruit; the *style*, a small pillar rising from the germ; and the *stigma* or summit. In some plants, however, the stigma is placed upon the germ, without any intermediate style, and is then said to be sitting; as in the *Mistletoe*. The pistils, whether one or more, are in the centre of the flower; and it is by their number, that the Orders of the first thirteen classes are determined. In the fifth Class for instance, *Primrose*, with one pistil; *Gentian*, with two; *Elder*, with three; and *Flax*, with five; give examples of four different Orders.



5. PERICARP is the germ grown to maturity, and containing the ripened seeds. It is distinguished according to the circumstances attending it, by the following different appellations.

*Capsule* a hollow pericarp, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, and is divided into sundry co-partments or cells, in which the seeds are lodged. It opens in various ways,

ways, as, horizontally in *Pimpernel*; longways in *Convolvulus*; by a small hole at the side in *Campanula*; or at the top as in most plants. The divisions of the exterior coat are called *valves*, and those of the inner *partitions*.

*Silique*, a long pod, or pericarp of two valves, wherein the seeds are fixed along both the futures or joinings of the valves; as in *Turnep* and *Wall-flower*.

*Silicle*, a short filique, or pod, almost as broad as long, with a prominent apex; it is variously shaped; as, oval in *Honesty*; heart-shaped in *Scurvy-grass*; and inversely heart-shaped in *Shepherds-purse*.

*Legume*, a pericarp of two valves, wherein the seeds are fixed along one future only; as in *Peas* and *Beans*.

*Follicle*, a pericarp of a single valve, which opens on one side lengthways, having the seeds within it loose; as in *Periwinkle*.

*Drupe*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp, without valves, containing a nut, or stone; as the *Walnut*, the *Peach*, and the *Olive*.

*Pome*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule; as the *Apple* and *Cucumber*.

*Berry*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing naked seeds; that is, without any other covering; as *Grapes*, *Currants*, and *Elder-berries*.

*Cone*, a pericarp formed from a catkin by the hardening of the scales; as in the *Pine-tree*, or *Fir*.



6. A SEED is the rudiment of a new Vegetable, furnished with

with sap, and covered with a bladdery coat or tunic; it consists of the *corculum*, or first principle of the new plant within the seed; *plumula*, a scaly part of the corculum which ascends; *rostellum*, a plain part of the corculum which descends; and *cotyledon*, the side lobe of the seed of a porous substance and perishable.

Some seeds have a *hilum* or eye, that is, an external mark or scar where it was fixed within the pericarp; as the common *Bean*; others have an *aril*, or proper coat, which comes off of itself; as in the *Spindle-tree* and *Mallow*. Some again are furnished with a little crown, which is either the calyx of the floret, adhering to the seed and assisting it to fly; as in the *Teasel*; or a feathery or hairy plume answering the same purpose, and which is either sitting on the seed, as in *Sow-thistle*; or connected with it by a slender pillar, as in *Dandelion*. Other seeds again, have a *wing*, as the *Sycamore*; a *tail*, *hook*, or some other process to assist in their dispersion.

A *Nut* is a seed inclosed within a bony or hard outer coat, commonly called the *shell*; as the *Filbert*.



The **RECEPTACLE** is the base which connects the other six parts of the Fructification; and is either proper to one flower, or common to many.

A *Proper Receptacle* is that which belongs only to the parts of a single fructification, and is called a receptacle of the flower, of the fruit, or of the fructification, according to which part it belongs. The fruit of the *Strawberry* is the receptacle of the seeds.

A *Common Receptacle* is that which connects many fructifications



tions together, in such a manner, as that taking away any of them would cause an irregularity, as in compound flowers; of which the bottom of the *Artichoke* is an example.

*Umbel* is a receptacle, which from a common centre runs out into thread-shaped stalks, or *peduncles* of proportionate length; it is either *simple*, without any subdivisions, as the *Cowslip*; or *compound*, having each peduncle terminated by a little umbel, or umbellet, as in *Angelica* and *Parsley*; the larger rays being denominated the *universal umbel*, and the smaller ones *partial umbels*.

When the florets of a compound umbel are irregular in their shape, and unequal, as in the *Carrot*, they are called *radiate*; and when all alike, as in *Fennel*, they are called *uniform*.

*Cyme* is a receptacle that runs into long *branched* peduncles, the flowers they support being on an even surface, as in the *Elder*.

*Spadix* is a long club-shaped receptacle, produced within a sheath, as in the *Arum*.

*Spine* is the receptacle or rib of an ear of Corn, or spike of Grass.



N. B. Of these seven parts of the fructification, the calyx or corolla are sometimes wanting; and such flowers are called incomplete; as the *Rush* and *Mezerion*. Sometimes also, when the seeds are inclosed in the permanent calyx, there is no pericarp; as in *Sage*, *Bugloss*, and *Hyssop*. The stamens and pistils, however, either together or separate, are always to be found; and this seems an admirable reason for making them  
the

the foundation of the Classes and Orders. These are generally in the same, but sometimes in different flowers; on the same, or on separate plants; and here it may be observed, that as the germ or seed-bud is a part of the pistil, so from those flowers where there are no pistils we are not to look for fruit.

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THE original System of Linneus consisted of Twenty-four Classes; the first nineteen of which contained such plants as had both stamens and pistils in the same flower; the XXth (*Gynandria*) was composed of flowers whose stamens grew upon the pistils, or both upon a spadix. In the XXIst (*Monoecia*) the stamens and pistils were in separate flowers, on the same plant. In the XXIIId (*Dioecia*) they were not only in separate flowers, but also on distinct plants. And the XXIIIId Class (*Polygamia*) was composed of such as had their stamens and pistils in the same, and also in separate flowers; on the same, or on two, or three distinct plants.

By placing the plants contained in these four Classes in the first nineteen, according to their number of stamens, some modern Botanists have reduced the number of Classes to twenty; and all arrangements of plants being merely to facilitate the knowledge of them, the more concise that arrangement can be made while the clearness of it is preserved the better; for this reason, I have been induced to follow their example; at the same time I have retained the list of Genera belonging to those Classes, for the benefit of such as prefer the old method to the new.

The XXIVth Class of Linneus (*Cryptogamia*) is according to this new arrangement the XXth Class.

The

The character of a CLASS is determined by the number and situation of the stamens; and that of the ORDER (generally speaking) by the number of pistils a flower contains; there are other circumstances, however, by which the Orders of some of the Classes are distinguished, and which are hereafter mentioned.

Each ORDER has a number of subdivisions in which the Genera are arranged. These subdivisions are denoted by ¶ in the list of Genera at the beginning of each Class in the following Catalogue; and the Genera taken from the four exploded Classes of Linneus, are placed as subdivisions in the Order, to which from their number of stamens and pistils they belong; under their old classical denominations, and marked with one or more asterisks, thus,

\* GYNANDRIA. \*\* MONOECIA. \*\*\* DIOECIA.  
\*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA.

And be it observed, that flowers are always supposed to contain stamens and pistils according to the Class and Order where they are placed, unless it is specified to the contrary.

The Genera are determined from some particular circumstance of the fructification; and the different species of those Genera are distinguished by peculiarities in the stem or leaves, and sometimes from differences in other parts of the plant, or its manner of growing.

Plants are subject to variations both in their leaves and flowers; some of which evidently depend upon soil and situation, whilst others are owing to causes hitherto unascertained. No variations are more common than those of colour; and many flowers under the influence of garden culture become double. But however desirable these changes may be to the Florist, the Botanist considers them only as accidental variable circumstances, by no means entitling such flowers to the rank of distinct species; for although slips taken from these plants do not  
lose



lose their particularities, though placed in different soils, yet the young ones raised from seed return to their original form. It is therefore evident, that these, however different in appearance, are to be considered only as *Varieties*.

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THE first thirteen Classes are determined by the number of stamens, and their Orders by the number of pistils each flower contains. It must however be remembered that the fourth and sixth Class, having the same number of stamens as the fourteenth and fifteenth, are to be distinguished from them by their stamens being all of equal length, whereas in the others they are unequal. It is also to be observed that in the first ten Classes the *number* of stamens is alone to be attended to; but in the three next their *situation* must be likewise considered. Thus, in the XI Class, the stamens are not more than twenty, and are fixed to the receptacle. In the XII they are more than twenty, fixed to the calyx; and in the XIII the stamens are very numerous, and fixed to the receptacle.

The XIV Class has four stamens, two long and two short; the Orders are two, *Gymnospermia*, having the seeds in the bottom of the calyx, without any other covering; and *Angiospermia*, with the seeds in a pericarp. The plants of this class may in general be distinguished at first sight, by their corolla of one irregular petal.

The XV Class has six stamens, four long and two short; the Orders are two, *Siliculosa* having the seeds in a silicle, or short roundish pod; and *Siliquosa* the seeds in a silique, or long slender pod. The plants of this class may generally be

distinguished by their four equally expanded petals, which entitle them to the name of *cruciform*, or cross-shaped flowers.

In the XVI Class, all the threads of the stamens are united in one set surrounding the pistil; and the Orders of this Class are denominated according to the number of stamens.

The XVII Class takes its name from having the filaments united in two sets; this however is not always the case; as in the Order *Decandria* they are either all united at the base, or else, nine are joined together and the other one separate. But the plants of this Class are not easily mistaken; as besides the union of their stamens, they bear a strong similitude to each other in the form of their flowers, which have received the appellation of *papilionaceous* or butter-fly-shaped, from their fancied resemblance to that insect. The pericarp of this Class, is mostly a *legume*, by some Authors called a shell.

In the XVIII Class, the filaments are united in several separate sets.

The XIX Class, consists of compound flowers, whose anthers are united so as to form a cylinder. These flowers are composed of many florets in one common calyx, on the same common receptacle. The florets are either tubular, or ligulate, or both; and in the latter case, the tubular are in the disk, and the ligulate in the ray. The number of stamens belonging to a floret, are five, and one pistil; but their disposition varies, and gives occasion for the five Orders into which this Class is divided.

1. *Polygamia Equalis*. All the florets with both stamens and pistils.

2. *Polygamia Superflua*. Florets of the disk with stamens and pistils, those of the ray with pistils only.

3. *Po-*

3. *Polygamia Frustranea*. Florets of the disk with stamens and pistils, those of the ray with neither.

4. *Polygamia Necessaria*. Florets of the disk with stamens, and those of the ray with pistils.

5. *Polygamia Segregata*. Several calyxes contained in the common one.

Linneus reckons a sixth Order, *Polygamia Monogamia*; the flowers in it, however, are not compound, and resemble the others in nothing but their united anthers; and they have been in the new arrangements removed to the fifth Class, where their number of stamens naturally decide them to belong.

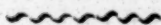
The XX Class, *Cryptogamia*, containing plants the several parts of whose flowers are not visible to our unassisted sight; and many indeed, in which we cannot even discern the fructification; the characters of the Orders can no longer be taken from the stamens and pistils. The plants, however, of this Class are of a very particular structure, serving at first view to ascertain their classical character, and its division into four Orders.

1st. *Filices* Ferns. 2d. *Musci* Mosses. 3d. *Algæ* Flags, Sea-weed, &c. 4th. *Fungi* Mushrooms or Fungusses.

In the plants of the first Order, it is very apparent that there is both flower and fruit, although our eyes are unable to distinguish them; and these are mentioned in the following Catalogue; and also one genus of the Order of *Musci*. But although the remainder are full of beauties when examined with that attention they deserve, and which such minute objects require; their structure altogether so different from the plants in the other Classes, and their not being usually introduced into the flower-garden or shrubbery, seem to point them out as a separate study. Mr. Withering, in his last edition, has given a very full elucidation of the plants of these tribes which are natives of



Great Britain, and few or none have been imported from foreign countries.



It has been endeavoured, by avoiding as much as possible every term not to be found in an English Dictionary, to render the following Catalogue easy to be understood without the necessity of constant recurrence to a Glossary. Botany, however, like all other sciences, has a sort of technical language peculiar to itself; and there are of course, words which are more concise, and at the same time more expressive in the original than they could be in any translation. Several of these terms have been already sufficiently explained in the foregoing pages; the remainder are not many, and most of them now so commonly adopted by all who describe plants, that a very short account of them will suffice, and a small degree of attention retain them in the memory.



## BOTANIC TERMS.

There is no absolute limits between Trees and Shrubs; as height depends too much on soil, climate, or situation to make it a good criterion; and Linneus's definition, that the stems of Shrubs come up *without* buds, and those of Trees *with* them; is also, as himself allows, liable to many exceptions.

All Vegetables may be arranged under two great general divisions; *herbaceous* and *shrubby*. In the first of these are included all such as have not permanent stems, but die down to the

the ground every year ; as the *Thistle* or the *Lily*. And in the last, all whose stems are woody and permanent ; from the common *Heath* to the *Oak*, of which, those with a single stem or trunk are called *arborescent*.

The roots of Herbaceous Plants are either *annual*, perishing with the year, as the *Potatoe* and common *Tobacco* ; *Biennial*, enduring two years, as the *Teasel* and *Hollyhock* ; or *Perennial*, continuing for several years, as *Asparagus*, or the *Anemone*.

The roots of all Shrubby Plants are Perennial.



*Culm* is the stalk or straw of Corn or Grass.

*Scape* is a flowering stem, rising directly from the root ; as in the *Primrose*, and *Lily of the Valley*.

*Peduncle* is the stalk, either simple or branched, which proceeds from the branch or stem, and without any mixture of leaves, immediately supports either one single fructification, as in the *Periwinkle* ; or many, as in the *Everlasting Pea*. The little stalks, which connect each individual flower to the common peduncle, are denominated *pedicles* ; when a flower has no pedicle, it is said to be *sitting*, as the flowers of the *Common Agrimony* and *Mezerion*.

The different modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the peduncle, have received various appellations ; as

*Whorl*, many flowers encircling the stem, like a ring ; as the flowers of *Dead nettle*. This term is also used for leaves in a similar situation ; as those of *Ladies Bedstraw*.

*Head*, many flowers collected in a roundish form; as in *Pepper-mint*, or in *Strawberry Blite*.

*Spike*, sitting flowers alternately placed on a simple common peduncle, as *Spear-mint*; the lesser divisions of spikes are called *Spikelets*.

*Corymbe*, each flower on its own pedicle, so elevated as to form a flat surface at top; as the flowers of the *Pear-tree*.

*Raceme*, a peduncle with branches at the sides, as a bunch of *Grapes*, or *Currants*.

*Panicle*, flowers scattered on a peduncle variously divided; as in the *Oat*, and many of the *Grasses*.

*Thyrse*, a panicle condensed into an oval form, as the *Butter-bur*.

*Proliferous*, is one flower growing out of another; as in the *Hen and Chicken Daisy*.

Flowers commonly grow upon all sides of the peduncle; but in some plants they are only upon one side, or at least appear to be so; and in that case the flowers are said to point one way; as in the *Common Hyssop* and *Fox-glove*; and when upon two sides, to point two ways, as the spikelets of *Brome-grass*, &c.

*Petiole* is the stalk which connects a leaf with the branch or stem; it is fixed most commonly to the margin of the leaf, but proceeds sometimes from the centre or *disk*; and in that case the leaf is described as having a *central petiole*, or being *target-shaped*, as in *Nasturtium*, or *Marsh Penny-wort*. Leaves are said to be sitting, when they are fixed to the branch or stem, without any intervening petiole, as in *Lavender*, and many other plants.

Leaves are very various in their figure, but most of the terms applied to them will be easily understood; as *egg-shaped*, *heart-shaped*,



*shaped, lyre-shaped, lance-shaped, arrow-shaped, &c.* according as the form of the leaf may be supposed to resemble, the figure of an egg, a heart, a lyre, the head of a lance, or an arrow; and when two of these terms come together, the leaf is supposed to be of a shape somewhat between the two, but partaking most of the one first mentioned.

*Gashed, notched, toothed, torn, indented, &c.* are terms for various manners in which the margin of a leaf is cut or divided. When the edge is without any of these cuts or divisions, the leaf is said to be *entire*; although it may be *serrated*, or *scallop'd*.

*Linear* signifies with parallel sides, every where of equal breadth; as the leaves of the *Crocus*.

*Winged* is a species of compound leaf, having several little leaves or *leaflets*, either sitting or on pedicles, ranged alternately or in pairs, along a common petiole; as in the *Ash*, or the *Vetch*. When the petiole is branched, and each branch is a winged leaf, it is called doubly or triply winged, according to the number of subdivisions, as the leaves of *Tansy* and *Yarrow*.

*Wing-cleft*, is a leaf so deeply divided into segments, as to resemble a winged leaf, as in the common *Cow-parsnep*.

*Stem-clasping*, when the base of the leaf surrounds the stem; as in *Solomon's-seal*, or the *White Poppy*.

*Perfoliate*, when the stem appears to run through the leaf; as in the *Italian Honeyfuckle*, and *Round-leaved Hare's-ear*.

*Bractes*, are leaves differing from the other leaves of the plant, generally situated on the peduncle, and often so near the flower as to be easily mistaken for the calyx, as in the *Lime-tree*, or *Sage*.

*Stipule*, a little leaf or scale at the base of the petiole; as in the Garden *Pea*.

The various parts of plants are often covered with down, hair, prickles, or the like; when described as destitute of any of these, they are said to be *naked*; and this last word is also frequently used for seeds which are not inclosed in any pericarp, or stems without leaves, &c.

*Hispid* signifies having stiffish bristly hairs scattered over the surface.

*Awn* is a slender sharp point, belonging to various plants, but chiefly in Corn and Grasses, exemplified in *Oats* and *Barley*.

*Armed* and *Unarmed* mean with or without thorns or prickles.

*Above* and *beneath*, as relating to the flower, signify when the corolla is situated *above* the germ, as in the *Rose*; or when it is *beneath*, that is to say, inclosing the germ within it, as in the *Primrose* and *Violet*; and this is one of the principal distinctions of the different Genera.

*Axillary*, is a term applied to leaves growing in the angles formed by the branches with the stem or with each other; and to flowers, peduncles, thorns, &c. in the same situation, or at the base of the leaves, as the flowers of the *Common Holly*, or *Mistletoe*.

*Terminal*, situated at the end of the branch or stem.

*Lateral*, at the sides.

*Inclined*, bent to one side.

*Declined*, bent like a bow with the points upwards.



In order to find the name of any plant; the first thing to be determined is the class to which it belongs. This is done by examining the number and situation of the stamens, and referring to the Table of Classes. Should there be any difficulty in ascertaining the number of stamens, on account of the number appearing different in different flowers although belonging to the same plant, it is advisable to examine one or more of the flowers that are yet unopened; for the anthers are in that state more distinct, and we may be sure that none of them have been lost. It is always the most certain method to take the Classic character from the terminal flower, that being in general the most perfect. And here it may be remarked, that double flowers should never be selected for the purpose of investigation; their petals being multiplied to the exclusion of the stamens, or other parts of the flower, the classic character cannot be so easily ascertained.

Having fixed on the Class to which the plant we are examining belongs, we next observe the circumstances by which the Orders of that Class are distinguished. The Class and Order being determined, by turning to the list of Genera at the beginning of that Class, we shall soon perceive in which subdivision of the order we are to look for the genus; and comparing the plant in question with the different genera in that subdivision, we shall readily perceive with which of them it best corresponds. The genus refers us to the same number in the following Catalogue, where we find the several species described.

When the species of a genus are numerous, they are frequently arranged in different divisions, according to some distinguishing peculiarity, and when this is the case we must be careful to observe in which of these divisions we may expect to find our plant. And if it is only a variety, we shall probably find that variety mentioned. Sometimes, however, there are species, which though bearing all the other distinguishing marks



of the genus in which Linneus has placed them, yet differ in their number of stamens. Some Writers have separated these, and by arranging them according to their number of stamens, have placed species of the same genus in two or three different classes. In the subsequent pages, the example of Linneus has been adhered to; all the species of the same genus are placed together; and generally in that class and order to which the most of them seem naturally to belong; whilst in the list of genera, where from their number of stamens we might be led to look for them, they are denoted in Italicks, with their proper number, by referring to which we shall find the flower we are in search of.

*N. B.* It is a good practice for young Botanists to examine by the foregoing rules a plant they already know; which will give them the best idea of the different parts of a flower, and enable them in a short time to ascertain the names of those they are unacquainted with,

T A B L E

OF THE

C L A S S E S.

- I. MONANDRIA. One Stamen.  
II. DIANDRIA. Two Stamens.  
III. TRIANDRIA. Three Stamens.  
IV. TETRANDRIA. Four Stamens, of equal length.  
V. PENTANDRIA. Five Stamens.  
VI. HEXANDRIA. Six Stamens, of equal length.  
VII. HEPTANDRIA. Seven Stamens.  
VIII. OCTANDRIA. Eight Stamens.  
IX. ENNEANDRIA. Nine Stamens.  
X. DECANDRIA. Ten Stamens.  
XI. DODECANDRIA. From Twelve to Nineteen Stamens,  
fixed to the Receptacle.  
XII. ICOSANDRIA. Above Twenty Stamens, fixed to the  
Calyx.  
XIII. POLYANDRIA. Above Twenty Stamens, numerous,  
fixed to the Receptacle.  
XIV. DIDYNAMIA. Four Stamens, two long and two  
short.  
XV. TETRADYNAMIA. Six Stamens, four long and two  
short.

XVI.

- XVI. MONADELPHIA. Filaments united in One Set.  
XVII. DIADELPHIA. Filaments united in Two Sets.  
XVIII. POLYADELPHIA. Filaments united in many Sets.  
XIX. SYNGENESIA. Anthers united, Flowers compound.  
XX. CRYPTOGRAMIA. Fru&tification inconspicuous.



# T A B L E

OF THE

## ORDERS.

*Orders of the first Thirteen Classes.*

MONOGYNIA.

One Pistil.

DIGYNIA.

Two Pistils.

TRIGYNIA.

Three Pistils.

TETRAGYNIA.

Four Pistils.

PENTAGYNIA.

Five Pistils.

HEXAGYNIA.

Six Pistils.

HEPTAGYNIA.

Seven Pistils.

OCTAGYNIA.

Eight Pistils.

ENNEAGYNIA.

Nine Pistils.

DECAGYNIA.

Ten Pistils.

DODECAGYNIA.

Twelve Pistils.

POLYGYNIA.

Many Pistils.

*The Orders of the XIV Class are two;*

1. GYMNOSPERMIA. Four naked Seeds.
2. ANGIOSPERMIA. Seeds inclosed in a Pericarp.

*The*

*The Orders of the XV Class are two;*

1. SILICULOSA.      Pericarp a Silicle.
2. SILIQUOSA.      Pericarp a Silique.

*The Orders of the XVI, XVII, and XVIII Classes*

Are founded on the Number of Stamens in each Set, and are named according to the correspondent Classes:

*The Orders of the XIX Class are five;*

1. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. All the Florets with Stamens and Pistils.
2. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Florets of the disk with Stamens and Pistils, those of the ray with pistils only.
3. POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA. Florets of the disk with Stamens and Pistils, those of the ray with neither.
4. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA. Florets of the disk with Stamens, those of the ray with pistils.
5. POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA. Many Calyxes in the common one.

*The Orders of the XX Class are four;*

1. FILICES. Frustrification on the back of the Leaf.
2. MUSCI. Anthers without Filaments.
3. ALGÆ. Root, Stem, and Leaf all in one.
4. FUNGI. Funguses.

ABBRE-

## ABBREVIATIONS

*Made Use of in the*

FOLLOWING CATALOGUE.

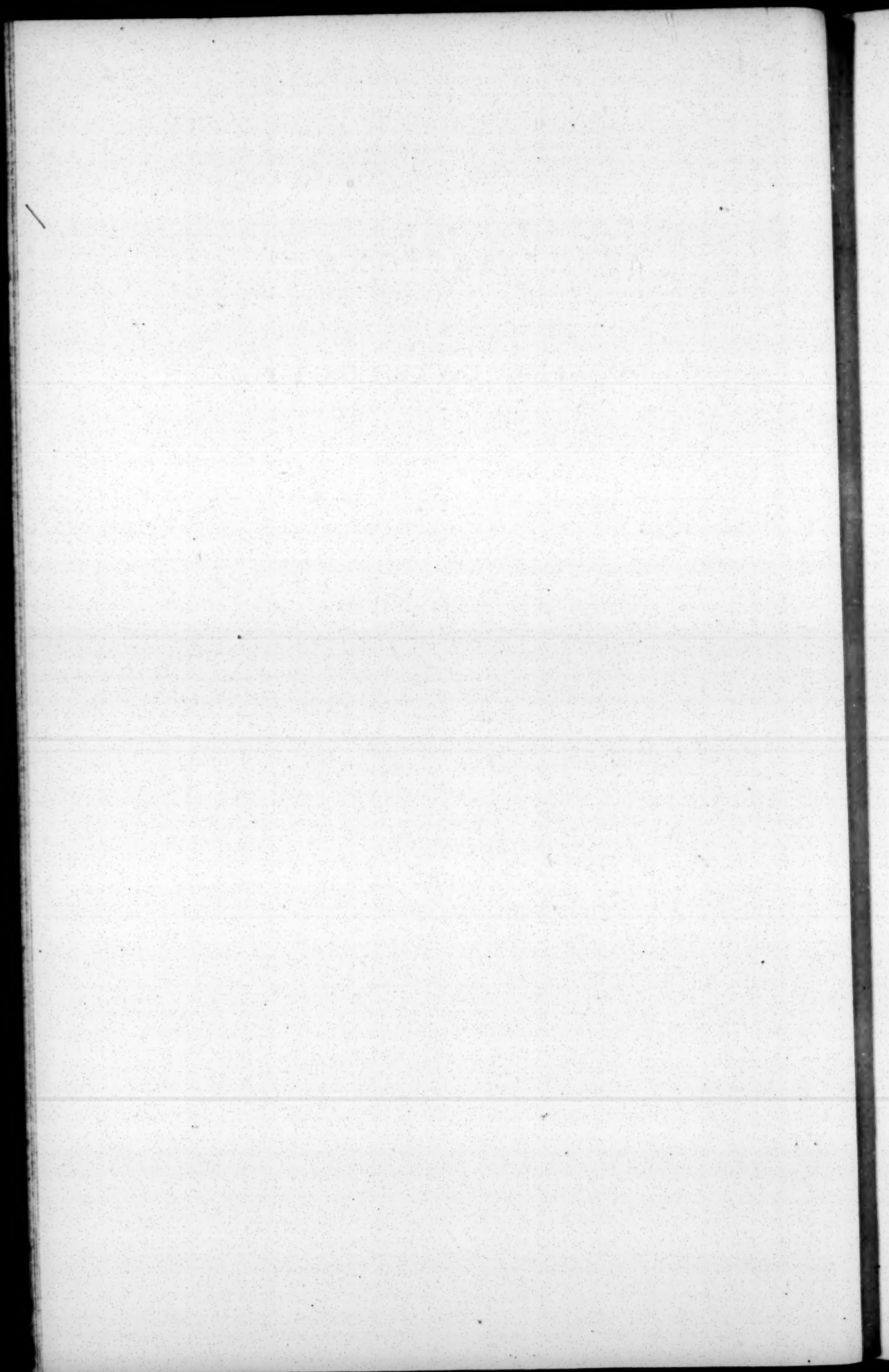


- (SP) Flowers containing both Stamens and Pistils.  
(S) Flowers with only Stamens.  
(P) Flowers with only Pistils.



- ⊙ Annual.  
♂ Biennial.  
℥ Perennial.  
b Shrubby.





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THE  
BRITISH GARDEN, &c.

---

C L A S S I.

MONANDRIA. One Stamen.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

¶. (SP) *with one seed.*

( || 39 *Valeriana rubra, et calcitrapa.*)

1. HIPPURIS. Calyx none; Corolla none.
2. SALICORNIA. Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none.

¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) *on the same plant.*

3. CHARA. { (S) Calyx none; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx four-leaved; Corolla none.

VOL. I.

B

Order

## Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

1. (SP) *Plants.*

4. CORISPERMUM. Corolla two-petal'd; seed one, naked.
5. CALLITRICHE. Corolla two-petal'd; capsule two-cell'd.
6. BLITUM. Calyx three-cleft, forming a berry, seed one.

## Order TETRAGYNIA. Four Pistils.

1. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) *on the same plant.*

7. ZANNICHELLIA. { (S) Calyx none; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none.



CLASS I.

MONANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

1. HIPPURIS. Calyx none; Petals none; Stigma simple; Seed one.
1. H. Vulgaris. *Mare's-tail*. Leaves eight-fold, awl-shaped. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. SALICORNIA. Calyx somewhat inflated, entire; Petals none; Seed one.
1. S. Herbacea. *Marsh jointed Glass-wort, or Salt-wort*. Herbaceous, expanded; joints compressed at top, end-nick'd-two-cleft. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. CHARA. ☉ Calyx none; Corolla none; Anthers below the germ. ☐ Calyx four-leaved; Corolla none; Stigma five-cleft; Seed one.
1. C. Tomentosa. *Brittle Chara*. Stems with egg-shaped prickles. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of England.
2. C. Vulgaris. *Common or Stinking Chara*. Stems polished; leaves tooth'd on the inner side. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. C. Hispida. *Prickly Chara*. Stems with capillary prickles, crowded. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of England.
4. C. Flexilis.

4. *C. Flexilis. Flexible Chara.* Stem with joints unarm'd, transparent, broader above. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of Britain.

### Order DIGYNIA.

4. *CORISPERMUM.* Calyx none; Petals two; Seed one, oval, naked.

1. *C. Hyssopifolium. Hyssop-leaved Tick-feed.* Flowers lateral. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. *C. Squarrosum. Rough-spiked Tick-feed.* Spikes ragged. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Russia. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. *CALLITRICHE.* Calyx none; Petals two; Capsule two-cell'd four-seeded.

1. *C. Verna. Vernal star-headed Chickweed.* Upper leaves oval (S) and (P) on the same plant. Flowers from April to July. ☉. Native of Britain.

2. *C. Autumnalis. Autumnal star-headed Chickweed.* All the leaves linear, two-cleft at top. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.

6. *BLITUM.* Calyx three-cleft; Petals none; Seed one; Calyx forming a berry.

1. *B. Capitatum. Berry-headed Strawberry Blite.* Little heads in spikes terminal. Flowers from May to August. ☉. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1633, by Mr. J. Parkinson.

2. *B. Virgatum. Slender-branched Strawberry Blite.* Little heads scatter'd, lateral. Flowers from May to September.

tember. ☉. Native of France, Spain, and Tartary.  
Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

### Order TETRAGYNIA.

7. ZANNICHELLIA. ☉ Calyx none; Corolla none;  
Ⓟ Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none; Pistils four;  
seeds as many.

1. Z. Palustris. *Marsh Zannichellia*. Leaves opposite, long,  
narrow, pointed; ☉ and Ⓟ together at the base of  
the leaves. Flowers in July. Native of Britain.



C L A S S II.

DIANDRIA. Two Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

¶ (SP) *Flowers beneath; one-petal'd, regular.*

- 8. OLEA. Cor. four-cleft; divisions nearly egg-shaped; Drupe.
- 9. CHIONANTHUS. Cor. four-cleft; divisions very long; Drupe.
- 10. PHILLYREA. Cor. four-cleft; Berry one-seeded.
- 11. LIGUSTRUM. Cor. four-cleft; Berry four-seeded.
- 12. SYRINGA. Cor. four-cleft; Capsule two-cell'd.
- 13. JASMINUM. Cor. five-cleft; Berry two-grain'd.

¶ (SP) *Flowers beneath; one-petal'd, irregular; seeds in a capsule.*

- 14. VERONICA. Cor. four-parted, inferior division narrowest.
- 15. GRATIOLA. Cor. four-cleft; threads four, two of them antherless.
- 16. PINGUICULA. Cor. ringent, with a horn; Calyx five-cleft.
- 17. UTRICULARIA. Cor. ringent with a horn; Calyx two-leaved.

( || 560. *Bignonia catalpa.*)

¶ (SP) *Flowers beneath; one-petal'd, irregular; seeds naked.*

- 18. LYCOPUS. Cor. nearly equal; Stamens distant.

19. AMB.

19. AMETHYSTEA. Cor. nearly equal, lowest division concave.  
 20. ZIZIPHORA. Cor. ringent, upper lip reflected.  
 21. MONARDA. Cor. ringent, upper lip linear, inclosing the Stamens.  
 22. ROSMARINUS. Cor. ringent, upper lip sickle-form; stamens curved.  
 23. SALVIA. Cor. ringent; filaments with a transverse pedicle.  
 24. CUNILA. Cor. ringent, upper lip flat; two threads antherless.  
 25. COLLINSONIA. Cor. nearly ringent, lip hairy, many-cleft.

¶. (SP) *Flowers above.*

26. CIRCEA. Calyx two-leaved; Corolla two-petal'd, inversely heart-shaped.

( || 39. *Valeriana corpucopia.* )

¶. \* GYNANDRIA. (SP) *Stamens growing on the Pistil,*

27. ORCHIS. Nectary, horn-form.  
 28. SATYRIUM. Nectary, bag-form.  
 29. OPHRYS. Nectary, rather keel-shaped.  
 30. SERAPIAS. Nectary, egg-form.  
 31. LIMODORUM. Nectary on a little pedicle.  
 32. ARETHUSA. Nectary connected with the Corolla.  
 33. CYPREPIUM. Nectary inflated, distended.

¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) *on the same plant.*

34. LEMNA. { (S) Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none.  
                   (P) Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none; Capsule one-cell'd.

1. \*\*\* *DIOECIA*. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

35. *SALIX*. { (S) Calyx a scale of the catkin; Corolla none.  
 (P) Calyx a scale of the catkin; Capsule two-valved.

1. \*\*\*\* *POLYGAMIA DIOECIA*. (SP) and (P) on two distinct plants.

36. *FRAXINUS*. { (SP) Calyx none, or with four divisions; Cor. none, or four petals.  
 (P) Calyx none, or four divisions; Corolla none, or four petals.

### Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

1. (SP) *GRASSES*.

37. *ANTHOXANTHUM*. Glume one-flower'd; Corolla awn'd.  
 38. *CRYPsis*. Glume one-flower'd; Corolla awnless.



## CLASS II.

## DIANDRIA.

## Order MONOGYNIA.

8. OLEA. Corolla four-cleft, segments nearly egg-shaped, Drupe one-seeded.
1. O. Europæa. *European Olive*. Leaves lance-shaped, entire; racemes axillary, compact. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1648 in Oxford Garden.
- Var.  $\alpha$  communis. *Common European Olive*. Leaves flat, downy underneath.
9. CHIONANTHUS. Corolla four-cleft, segments very long; nut of the Drupe, scor'd.
1. C. Virginica. *Virginian Fringe Tree*. Peduncles three-cleft, three-flower'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Colinson, Esq.
- Var.  $\alpha$  latifolia. *Broad-leaved Fringe Tree*. Leaves oval.
- $\beta$  angustifolia. *Narrow-leaved Fringe Tree*. Leaves lance-shaped.
10. PHILLYREA. Corolla four-cleft; Berry one-seeded.
4. P. Media. *Middle size Phillyrea*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped,

ed, very entire. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by the Earl of Essex.

Var.  $\alpha$  *ligustrifolia*. *Privet-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves oblong lance-shaped.

$\beta$  *virgata*. *Long-branch'd Phillyrea*. Leaves lance-shaped, branches upright.

$\gamma$  *pendula*. *Drooping Phillyrea*. Leaves lance-shaped, branches drooping.

$\delta$  *oleaefolia*. *Olive-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves oblong lance-shaped, branches nearly upright.

$\epsilon$  *buxifolia*. *Box-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves egg-shaped, oblong, blunt.

2. *P. Angustifolia*. *Narrow-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves linear lance-shaped, most entire. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by the Earl of Essex.

Var.  $\alpha$  *lanceolata*. *Common narrow-leav'd Phillyrea*. Branches straight.

$\beta$  *rosmarinifolia*. *Rosemary-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves awl-shaped.

$\gamma$  *brachiata*. *Dwarf Phillyrea*. Branches divaricated.

3 *P. Latifolia*. *Broad-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves egg-heart-shaped, ferrated. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by the Earl of Essex.

Var.  $\alpha$  *laevis*. *Smooth broad-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves egg-shaped, flat, bluntly ferrated.

$\beta$  *spinosa*. *Prickly broad-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves oblong, sharply ferrated.

$\gamma$  *obliqua*. *Ilex-leav'd Phillyrea*. Leaves lance-shaped, sharply ferrated, bending obliquely.

11. **LIGUSTRUM**. Corolla four-cleft; Berry four-seeded. 1. L. Vul.

1. *L. Vulgare. Common Privet.* A tall slender shrub; flowers white; berries black; leaves in pairs. Flowers in June and July.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Britain.

12. *SYRINGA.* Corolla four-cleft; Capsule two-cell'd.

1. *S. Vulgaris. Common Lilac.* Leaves oval-heart-shaped. Flowers in April and May.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Persia. Cultivated in 1597, by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  *cœrulea. Blue flower'd Lilac.*  
 $\beta$  *violacea. Purple flower'd Lilac.*  
 $\gamma$  *alba. White flower'd Lilac.*

2. *S. Perfica. Persian Lilac.* Leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in May.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Persia. Cultivated in 1658.

Var.  $\alpha$  *cœrulea. Blue flower'd Persian Lilac.* Leaves simple.

$\beta$  *alba. White flower'd Persian Lilac.* Leaves simple.

$\gamma$  *laciniata. Cut-leav'd Persian Lilac.* Leaves wing-cleft.

13. *JASMINUM.* Corolla salver-form, five-cleft; Berry two-grain'd; seed aril'd; anthers within the tube.

1. *J. Fruticans. Common Yellow Jasmine.* Leaves alternate three-fold; leaflets inverse egg-wedge-form, obtuse; branches angled; segments of the calyx awl-shaped. Flowers from May to October.  $\text{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *J. Humile. Italian Yellow Jasmine.* Leaves alternate, sharp, in three's and winged; branches angled; segments of the calyx very short. Flowers from July to September.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1730.

3. *J. Officinale.*



2. *J. Officinale*. *Common White Jasmine*. Leaves opposite, winged; leaflets sharp pointed; buds almost upright. Flowers from June to October.  $\gamma$ . Cultivated in 1597.

14. *VERONICA*. Corolla, border four-parted, lowest division narrowest; Capsule two-cell'd.

( $\S$ . Flowers in spikes.)

1. *V. Siberica*. *Siberian Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves seven in a whorl; stems somewhat shaggy. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1779 by Chevalier Thunberg.

2. *V. Virginica*. *Virginian Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves in four's and five's. Flowers from July to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1714 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

Var.  $\alpha$  *alba*. *White flower'd Virginian Speedwell*.

$\beta$  *incarnata*. *Blush flower'd Virginian Speedwell*.

3. *V. Spuria*. *Spurious Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves in three's, equally serrated. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia and Germany. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *V. Maritima*. *Sea Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves in three's, unequally serrated. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of the European Sea-Coasts. Cultivated in 1570 by Mr. Hugh Morgan.

Var.  $\alpha$  *cærulea*. *Blue flower'd Sea Speedwell*.

$\beta$  *alba*. *White flower'd Sea Speedwell*.

$\gamma$  *incarnata*. *Flesh-colour'd Sea Speedwell*.

5. *V. Longifolia*. *Long Flower'd Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves opposite lance-shaped, serrated, pointed, Flowers

Flowers from July to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Russia and Austria. Cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller in 1731.

6. V. Incana. *Hoary Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves opposite, notched, obtuse; stem upright, downy. Flowers from July to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Russia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. V. Spicata. *Upright Spiked Speedwell*. Spike terminal; leaves opposite, notched, obtuse; stem ascending, most simple. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.
8. V. Hybrida. *Welch Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves opposite, obtusely serrated, rugged; stem erect. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Wales.
9. V. Pinnata. *Wing-leaved Speedwell*. Spikes terminal; leaves linear wing-cleft, rather bundled; leaflets thread-form, divaricated. Flowers in July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1776 by the Chevalier Murray.
10. V. Laciniata. *Jagged-leaved Speedwell*. Spike terminal, somewhat racemed; leaves wing-cleft, jagged. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by William Pitcairn, M. D.
11. V. Incisa. *Cut-leaved Speedwell*. Spike terminal; leaves lance-shaped gash-wing-cleft, smooth. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1779 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.
12. V. Officinalis. *Officinal Speedwell*. Spikes lateral, peduncled; leaves opposite; stem procumbent. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

§ § (Co-

## §§ (Corymbe racemed.)

13. V. Aphylla. *Naked stalk'd Speedwell*. Corymbe terminal; scape leafless. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland and Italy. Introduced in 1775 by Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
14. V. Bellidioides. *Daisy-leav'd Speedwell*. Corymbe terminal; stems ascending, two-leav'd; leaves obtuse, notched; calyx's shaggy. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
15. V. Fruticulosa. *Purple-stalk'd evergreen Speedwell*. Corymbe terminal; leaves lance-shaped, rather obtuse, notched; stems woody. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria, and of the Highlands of Scotland. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.
16. V. Alpina. *Alpine Speedwell*. Corymbes terminal; leaves opposite, calyx's hispid. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Scotland.
17. V. Saxatilis. *Rock Speedwell*. Corymbe terminal; leaves opposite, rather smooth; peduncles surpassing the bractes. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Austria and Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.
18. V. Serpyllifolia. *Smooth Speedwell*, or *Pauls Betony*. Racemes terminal, somewhat spik'd; leaves egg-shaped, smooth, notched. Flowers from May to July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
19. V. Beccabunga. *Brooklime Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves egg-shaped, flat; stem creeping. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

20. V. Ana-



20. *V. Anagalis*. *Long-leav'd Water Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves lance-shaped, serrated; stem erect. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.
21. *V. Scutellata*. *Narrow-leav'd Water Speedwell*. Racemes lateral, alternate; pedicles pendulous; leaves linear, most entire. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
22. *V. Tenerium*. *Hungarian Speedwell*. Racemes lateral, very long; leaves egg-shaped, wrinkled, toothed, rather obtuse; stems procumbent. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Germany and Hungary. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
23. *V. Prostrata*. *Trailing Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves oblong-egg'd, serrated: stems prostrate. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Germany and Italy. Introduced in 1774 by the Chevalier Murray.
24. *V. Montana*. *Mountain Speedwell*. Racemes lateral, with few flowers; calyx's shaggy; leaves egg-shaped, wrinkled, notched, petioled; stem weak. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
25. *V. Chamædrys*. *Wild Germander or Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves egg-shaped, fitting, wrinkled, toothed; stem hairy on each side. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
26. *V. Orientalis*. *Oriental Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves wing-cleft, sharp, glossy, lessening towards the base; calyx unequal; peduncles capillary, longer than the bracts. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

27. *V. Mul-*

27. *V. Multifida*. *Multifid Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves many-parted, somewhat hairy, segments linear, divaricated at the base; calyx's unequal; peduncles the length of the bractes. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.
28. *V. Urticæfolia*. *Nettle-leaved Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves heart-shaped, sitting, sharply serrated; stem erect. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria and Switzerland. Introduced by Nicholas de Jacquin, M. D. 1776.
29. *V. Latifolia*. *Broad-leaved Speedwell*. Racemes lateral; leaves heart-shaped, sitting, wrinkled, obtuse-serrated; stem upright; leaflets of the calyx five. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Austria and Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by Joseph Nicholas de Jacquin, M. D.
- § § §. (Peduncles one-flower'd.)
30. *V. Agrestis*. *Germander Speedwell*. Flowers solitary; leaves heart-shaped, gashed, shorter than the peduncles. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.
31. *V. Arvensis*. *Corn Speedwell*. Flowers solitary; leaves heart-shaped, gashed, longer than the peduncles. Flowers in May. ☉. Native of Britain.
32. *V. Hederifolia*. *Ivy-leaved Speedwell*. Flowers solitary; leaves heart-shaped, flat, five-lobed. Flowers from April to June. ☉. Native of Britain.
33. *V. Triphyllus*. *Trifid Speedwell*. Flowers solitary; leaves finger-parted; peduncles longer than the calyx. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Britain.

34. *V. Ver-*

34. *V. Verna*. *Spring Speedwell*. Flowers solitary; leaves finger-parted; peduncles shorter than the calyx. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Britain.
35. *V. Romana*. *Roman Speedwell*. Flowers solitary; nearly fitting; leaves oblong, somewhat toothed; stem erect. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced by Monsieur Thouin, 1775.
36. *V. Peregrina*. *Knot-grass-leaved Speedwell*. Flowers solitary, fitting; leaves lance-shaped, linear, obtuse; most entire; stem erect. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683.
37. *V. Acinifolia*. *Basil-leaved Speedwell*. Flowers solitary, peduncled; leaves egg-shaped, notched, smooth; stem upright, somewhat hairy. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1788 by Edmund Darell, Esq.

15. *GRATIOLA*. Corolla irregular, reversed; two filaments without anthers; Capsule two-cell'd; Calyx of seven leaves, the two exterior expanding.

1. *G. Officinalis*. *Hedge Hyssop*. Flowers peduncled; leaves lance-shaped, serrated. Flowers from June to August. ☿. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1568.

16. *PINGUICULA*. Corolla ringent, nectary horn-shaped; Calyx two-lip'd, five-cleft; Capsule one cell'd.

1. *P. Lusitanica*. *Cornwall or lefs Butterwort*. Stems about three inches high, downy single; nectary thickest at



the end. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.

2. *P. Vulgaris*. *Common Butter-wort*. Nectary cylindrical the length of the petal. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

17. **UTRICULARIA**. Corolla ringent, nectary horn-shaped. Calyx two-leaved equal; Capsule one-celled.

1. *U. Vulgaris*. *Common hooded Milfoil*. Nectary conical; scape few-flower'd. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain:

2. *U. Minor*. *Lesser hooded Milfoil*. Nectary keel-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

18. **LYCOPUS**. Corolla four-cleft, one segment end-nicked; Stamens distant; Seeds four, notched at the end.

1. *L. Virginicus*. *Virginian Lycopus*. Leaves equally serrated. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1760 by J. Gordon, Senior:

2. *L. Europæus*. *European Lycopus*, or *Water-Horehound*. Leaves indented, serrated. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

19. **AMETHYSTEA**. Corolla five-cleft, lowest segment expanding; Stamens approaching; Calyx almost bell-shaped; Seeds four, gibbous.

1. *A. Cœru-*

1. A. Cœrulea. *Blue Amethyst*. Flowers in June and July.  
 ʒ. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

20. ZIZIPHORA. Corolla ringent, upper lip reflected, entire; Calyx thread-form; Seeds four.

1. Z. Capitata. *Oval-leaved Ziziphora*. Flowers terminal, heads bundled; leaves egg-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. Z. Tenuior. *Spear-leaved Ziziphora*. Flowers lateral; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. Z. Acinoides. *Thyme-leaved Ziziphora*. Flowers lateral; leaves egg-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1786 by William Pitcairn, M. D.

21. MONARDA. Corolla ringent, upper lip linear, involving the filaments. Seeds four.

1. M. Fistulosa. *Purple Monarda*. Heads terminal. Stem obtuse-angled; leaves oblong-lance-heart-shaped, downy, flat. Flowers from June to August. ʒ. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant.
2. M. Oblonga. *Long-leaved Monarda*. Leaves oblong-lance-shaped; rounded at the base, downy, flat. Flowers from July to September. ʒ. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1761 by Mr. James Gordon:

c 2

3. M. Di-

3. *M. Didyma*. *Scarlet Monarda*, or *Oswego Tea*: Flowers headed, resembling the Class Didynamia. Stem acute, angled. Flowers from June to August. ♀: Native of North America. Introduced in 1755 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

4. *M. Rugosa*. *White Monarda*. Leaves egg-lance-heart-shaped, glossy, wrinkled. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated by Mr. J. Gordon. 1761.

5. *M. Punctata*. *Spotted Monarda*. Flowers in whorls, corolla dotted, bracts coloured. Flowers from June to October. ♀. Native of Maryland and Virginia. Cultivated in 1774 by Mr. Thomas Fairchild.

22. *ROSMARINUS*. Corolla ringent, upper lip two-parted; filaments long, curved, simple, with a tooth.

1. *R. Officinalis*. *Common Rosemary*. Flowers from January to May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

23. *SALVIA*. Corolla ringent, filaments fixed transversely to a little pedicle.

1. *S. Ægyptiaca*. *Egyptian Sage*. Leaves lance-shaped, toothed; flowers peduncled. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Egypt and the Canary Islands. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

2. *S. Cretica*. *Cretan Sage*. Leaves lance-shaped; calyx's two-leaved. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native



Native of the Island of Candia. Cultivated in 1760 by Mr. J. Gordon.

3. *S. Lyrata. Lyre-leaved Sage.* Root-leaves lyre-shaped, toothed; upper lip of the Corolla very short. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1728 by James Kerard.
4. *S. Officinalis. Garden Sage.* Leaves lance-egg-shaped, entire, fine-notched flowers spiked; calyx's acute. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
5. *S. Triloba. Three-lobed Sage.* Woolly, leaves petioled, three-lobed, most wrinkled, middle lobe oblong extended; side ones egg-shaped blunt. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
6. *S. Pomifera. Apple-bearing Sage.* Leaves lance egg-shaped, entire, fine-notched. Flowers spiked; calyx's blunt. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the Island of Candia. Cultivated in 1699 by the Hon. Charles Howard.
7. *S. Viridis. Green-topped Sage.* Leaves oblong, notched, upper lip of the corolla semi-orbicular; calyx, after flowering, reflected. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
8. *S. Horminum. Clary.* Leaves obtusely notched; branches at the summits, flowerless, deeply coloured. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  coma violacea. *Purple-topp'd Sage or Clary.*

$\beta$  coma rubra. *Red-topp'd Sage or Clary.*

9. *S. Virgata.* *Long-branched Sage.* Leaves oblong, heart-shaped, notched, wrinkled; stems hairy; points of the calyx glandular. Flowers from July to November.  $\gamma$ . Cultivated in 1753 by Mr. Philip Miller.
10. *S. Sylvestris.* *Spotted-stalked Bohemian Sage.* Leaves heart-lance-shaped, waved, doubly serrated, spotted, acute; branches colour'd, shorter than the flowers. Flowers from June to October.  $\gamma$ . Native of Austria and Bohemia. Cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller in 1759.
11. *S. Nemorosa.* *Spear-leaved Sage.* Leaves heart-lance-shaped, serrated, flat; bractes coloured, under lip of the corolla reflected. Flowers from June to October.  $\gamma$ . Native of Austria and Tartary. Cultivated in 1728 by Mr. Philip Miller.
12. *S. Viscosa.* *Clammy Sage.* Leaves oblong, blunt, notched, gnawed, clammy; flowers whorl'd; bractes heart-shaped, acute. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Italy. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.
13. *S. Pratenfis.* *Meadow Sage or Clary.* Leaves heart-shaped, oblong, notched, the highest stem clasping; whorls nearly naked: upper lip of the corolla glutinous. Flowers from May to November.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.
14. *S. Indica.* *Indian Sage.* Leaves heart-shaped, lobed at the sides, the higher fitting; whorls almost naked, distant. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of India. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
15. *S. Ver-*

15. *S. Verbenaca*. *Vervain Sage* or *Clary*. Leaves serrated, indented, somewhat polished; corolla narrower than the calyx. Flowers from June to October. ♀. Native of Britain.
16. *S. Clandestina*. *Cut-leaved Sage*. Leaves serrated, wing-cleft, much wrinkled; spike blunt; corolla narrower than the calyx. Flowers from May to July. ♂. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
17. *S. Austriaca*. *Austrian Sage*. Leaves egg-heart-shaped, curve-gnaw'd; root-leaves petioled; stems mostly leafless; stamens twice as long as the corolla. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria. Introduced in 1776 by J. N. de Jacquin, M. D.
18. *S. Disermas*. *Long-spiked Sage*. Leaves heart-shaped, oblong, gnaw'd; stamens equalling the corolla. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Syria. Introduced in 1773 by the Chevalier Murray.
19. *S. Hispanica*. *Spanish Sage*. Leaves egg-shaped; petioles sharp at both ends; spike tiled; calyx's three-cleft. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
20. *S. Verticillata*. *Whorl-flower'd Sage*. Leaves heart-shaped, notch-tooth'd; whorls almost naked; style resting on the under lip of the corolla. Flowers from June to November. ♀. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
21. *S. Napifolia*. *Rape-leav'd Sage*. Leaves heart-shaped, tooth-notched; lower ones halbert and lyre-shaped; whorls almost naked; upper lip of the corolla short.



Flowers in June and July. ♀. Introduced in 1776 by J. N. Jacquin, M. D.

22. S. Glutinosa. *Yellow Sage* or *Clary*. Leaves heart-arrow-shaped, ferrated, acute. Flowers from June to November. ♀. Native of Germany and Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
23. S. Sclarea. *Common Clary*. Leaves heart-oblong, wrinkled, downy, ferrated; bractes coloured, longer than the calyx; concave pointed. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in 1562.
24. S. Ceratophylla. *Horn-leaved Sage*. Leaves wrinkled, wing-cleft, woolly; uppermost whorls without flowers. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Persia. Cultivated before the year 1699 by Jacob Bobart.
25. S. Æthiopis. *Woolly Sage* or *Clary*. Leaves oblong, gnaw'd, woolly; whorls woolly; lip of the corolla notched; bractes curved, somewhat thorny. Flowers in May and June. ♂. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1570.
26. S. Pinnata. *Winged-leaved Sage*. Leaves lyre-shaped, wing'd. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in Chelsea Garden 1739.
27. S. Argentea. *Silvery-headed Sage*. Leaves oblong, angular-toothed, woolly; uppermost whorls flowerless; bractes concave. Flowers from May to August. ♂. Native of the island of Candia. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
28. S. Ceratophylloides. *Branchy Sage*. Leaves wing-cleft, wrinkled

wrinkled, downy; stem panicled, much branched. Flowers from June to August. ♂. Native of Egypt. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

29. *S. Nutans. Nodding Sage.* Leaves heart-shaped, gashed unequally at the base; stems naked; spikes drooping before flowering. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of Russia. Introduced by Peter Simon Pallas 1780.

24. *CUNILA.* Corolla ringent, upper lip upright, flat; two filaments without anthers; seeds four.

1. *C. Mariana. Mint-leaved Cunila.* Leaves egg-shaped, serrated; corymbe terminal, two-forked. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1760 by Mr. James Gordon.

2. *C. Pulegioides. Penny-royal-leaved Cunila.* Leaves oblong, twice-toothed; flowers in whorls. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of North America. Introduced in 1777 by Monsieur Thouin.

25. *COLLINSONIA.* Corolla almost ringent; underlip many-cleft, capillary; seed one, perfect.

1. *C. Canadensis. Nettle-leaved Collinsonia.* Leaves egg-shaped, smooth as well as the stalks. Flowers from August to October. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced by Peter Collinson, Esq.

26. *CIRCÆA.* Corolla two-petall'd; calyx two-leaved, above; seed one, two-cell'd.

1. *C. L.*

1. *C. Lutetiana*. *Enchanters Nightshade*. Stem erect, racemes numerous; leaves egg-shaped. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
2. *C. Alpina*. *Mountain Enchanters Nightshade*. Stem prostrate; raceme single; leaves heart-shaped. Flowers from June to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

27. ORCHIS. Nectary horn-form behind the flower.  
§ (Bulbs undivided.)

1. *O. Bifolia*. *Butterfly Orchis*. Lip of the nectary lance-shaped, entire; horn most long; petals expanding. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
2. *O. Pyramidalis*. *Pyramidal Orchis*. Lip of the nectary two-horn'd, three-cleft, equal, most entire; horn long; petals rather lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
3. *O. Coriophora*. *Lizard Orchis*. Lip of the nectary three-cleft, reflected, notched; horn short; petals converging. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
4. *O. Morio*. *Female Orchis*. Lip of the nectary four-cleft, notched; horn obtuse, ascending; petals obtuse, converging. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
5. *O. Masculula*. *Male Orchis*. Lip of the nectary four-lobed, notched; horn obtuse; petals on the back reflected. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
6. *O. Ussulata*. *Dwarf Orchis*. Lip of the nectary four-cleft,  
with



with rough dots; horn obtuse; petals distinct. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.

7. *O. Militaris*. *Purple Man Orchis*. Lip of the nectary five-cleft, with rough dots; horn obtuse; petals confluent. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.

§ § (Bulbs hand-shaped.)

8. *O. Latifolia*. *Broad-leaved Orchis*. Bulbs somewhat hand-shaped, straight; horn of the nectary conical; lip three-lobed, the lateral ones reflected; bractes longer than the flower. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

9. *O. Maculata*. *Spotted Orchis*. Bulbs hand-shaped, expanding; horn of the nectary shorter than the germ; lip flat; petals on the back upright. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

10. *O. Conopsea*. *Red-handed Orchis*. Bulbs hand-shaped; horn of the nectary bristle-form, longer than the germ; lip three-cleft; two petals most expanding. Flowers in June. ♂. Native of Britain.

§ § § (Roots in bundles.)

11. *O. Fimbriata*. *Fringed Orchis*. Horn of the nectary longer than the germ; lip three-parted, fringed; petals expanding; leaves oblong. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Canada and Newfoundland. Introduced in 1777 by William Pitcairn, M. D.

12. *O. Abortiva*. *Purple Bird's-nest*. Roots bundled, thread-form; lip of the nectary egg-shaped, most entire. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.

28. SATYRIUM. Nectary bag-form, double inflated behind the flower.

1. S. Hircinum. *Lizard Satyrion*. Bulbs undivided; leaves lance-shaped; lip of the nectary three-cleft; middle segment linear, oblique, end-bitten. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. S. Viride. *Frog Satyrion* or *Orchis*. Bulbs hand-shaped; leaves oblong, obtuse; lip of the nectary linear, three-cleft, middle segment indistinct. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. S. Nigrum. *Black-flower'd Satyrion*. Bulbs hand-shaped; leaves linear; lip of the nectary reversed, undivided. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland, Austria, and Lapland. Introduced in 1779 by the Rev. Samuel Goodenough, L. L. D.
4. S. Albidum. *White Satyrion*. Bulbs bundled; leaves lance-shaped; lip of the nectary three-cleft, acute; middle segment obtuse. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. S. Repens. *Creeping Satyrion*. Bulbs fibrous; root leaves egg-shaped; flowers pointing one way. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Scotland.

29. OPHRYS. Nectary somewhat keel'd underneath,  
§ (Bulbs branched.)

1. O. Nidus avis. *Bird's-nest Ophrys*. Bulbs fibrous bundled; stem sheathed, leafless; lip of the nectary two-cleft. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. O. Co.

2. *O. Corallorhiza*. *Coral-rooted Ophrys*. Bulbs branchy, winding; stem sheathed, leafless; lip of the nectary three-cleft. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Scotland.
3. *O. Spiralis*. *Triple Ophrys*, or *Lady's Traces*. Bulbs aggregate, oblong; stem rather leafy; flowers pointing one way; lip of the nectary undivided, notched. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *O. Ovata*. *Common Ophrys*, or *Twy-blade*. Bulbs fibrous; stem two-leaved; leaves egg-shaped; lip of the nectary two-cleft. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *O. Cordata*. *Least Twy-blade*. Bulbs fibrous; stem two-leaved; leaves heart-shaped. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § (Bulbs round.)

6. *O. Lilifolia*. *Lily-leaved Ophrys*. Bulbs roundish; scape naked; leaves lance-shaped; lip of the nectary entire; petals on the back linear. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
7. *O. Loeselii*. *Dwarf Orchis*. Bulb roundish; scape naked, three-corner'd, lip of the nectary egg-shaped. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
8. *O. Paludosa*. *Least Orchis*. Bulb roundish; scape almost naked, five-corner'd; leaves rugged at top; lip of the nectary entire. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *O. Monorchis*. *Yellow or Musk Ophrys*. Bulbs globular; scape



scape naked; lip of the nectary three-cleft, crossed.  
Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.

10. *O. Anthropophora. Man Ophrys.* Bulbs roundish;  
scape leafy; lip of the nectary linear, three-parted;  
middle segment longest, two-cleft. Flowers in June.  
♀. Native of England.

11. *O. Insectifera. Insect Ophrys or Orchis.* Bulbs roundish,  
scape leafy; lip of the nectary mostly five-lobed.  
Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of England.

Var. *α muscifera. Fly Ophrys or Orchis.*  
*β apifera. Bee Ophrys or Orchis.*  
*γ aranifera. Spider Ophrys or Orchis.*

30. *SERAPIAS.* Nectary egg-form, gibbous; lip egg-shaped.

1. *S. Latifolia. Broad-leav'd Helleborine.* Bulbs fibrous;  
leaves egg-shaped, stem-clasping; flowers pendulous.  
Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *S. Longifolia. Long-leav'd Helleborine.* Bulbs fibrous;  
leaves sword-form fitting; flowers pendulous. Flowers  
in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

3. *S. Grandiflora. Great flower'd Helleborine.* Bulbs fibrous;  
leaves sword-form fitting; flowers erect; lip  
of the nectary obtuse, shorter than the petals. Flowers  
in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

31. *LIMODORUM.* Nectary one-leaved, concave,  
pedicled, within the lowest petal.

1. *L. Tu-*

1. *L. Tuberosum. Tuberous-rooted Limodorum.* Flowers somewhat spiked, bearded. Flowers - - - - -  
 2. Native of North America. Introduced by Mr. William Curtis 1787.

32. *ARETHUSA.* Nectary tubular within the bottom of the Corolla; lower lip adhering to the style.

1. *A. Bulbosa. Bulbous-rooted Arethusa.* Root globular; stem sheathed; sheath of two leaves. Flowers in May. 2. Native of North America. Introduced in 1784 by Mr. W. Young.

33. *CYPRIPEDIUM.* Nectary distended, inflated, hollow.

1. *C. Calceolus. Common Lady's Slipper.* Roots fibrous; stem-leaves egg-lance-shaped, petals sharp-pointed. Flowers from May to July. 2. Native of England.

2. *C. Album. White Lady's Slipper.* Stem-leaves egg-lance-shaped; petals blunt; root fibrous. Flowers in June and July. 2. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770 by Mr. William Young.

3. *C. Acaule. Two-leav'd Lady's Slipper.* Root fibrous; root-leaves oblong. Flowers in May. 2. Native of North America. Introduced in 1786 by William Hamilton, Esq.

34. *LEMNA.* (S) Calyx one-leaved. Corolla none.  
 (P) Calyx one-leaved. Corolla none. Style one, Capsule one-cell'd.

1. *L. Tri-*

1. *L. Trifulca*. *Ivy-leav'd Ducks-meat*. Leaves petioled, lance-shaped. Flowers in May and June. ʒ. Native of Britain.

2. *L. Minor*. *Least Ducks-meat*. Leaves fitting, flat on both sides; roots solitary. Flowers in June. ʒ. Native of Britain.

3. *Polyrhiza*. *Greater Ducks-meat*. Leaves fitting, roots crowded. Flowers from May to September. ☉. Native of Britain.

35. *SALIX*. (S) Calyx a scale of the Catkin; Corolla none. Nectar-bearing gland at the base. (P) Calyx a scale of the Catkin. Corolla none. Style two-cleft. Capsule one-cell'd, two-valv'd. Seed with a plume.

§ (Leaves smooth, serrated.)

1. *S. Hermaphrodita*. *Shining Willow*. Flowers with both stamens and pistil; leaves serrated, smooth. Flowers in March. ʒ. Native of England.

2. *S. Triandria*. *Smooth Willow*. Flowers with three stamens; leaves serrated, smooth. Flowers in April and May. ʒ. Native of Britain.

3. *S. Pentandria*. *Sweet Willow*. Flowers with five stamens; leaves serrated, smooth. Flowers in March. ʒ. Native of Britain.

4. *S. Vitellina*. *Yellow Willow*. Leaves serrated, egg-shaped, acute, smooth, serratures cartilaginous; petioles callous-dotted. Flowers in March and April. ʒ. Native of England.

5. *S. Amy-*



5. *S. Amygdalina*. *Almond-leav'd Willow*. Leaves ferrated, lance-shaped, petioled; stipules an irregular square. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. *S. Hastata*. *Halbert-leav'd Willow*. Leaves ferrated, smooth, rather egg-shaped, acute, fitting; stipules nearly heart-shaped. Flowers in May. ♀: Native of Switzerland and Lapland. Introduced about 1780 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.
7. *S. Fragilis*. *Crack Willow*. Leaves ferrated, egg-lance-shaped; petioles glandular toothed. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.
8. *S. Purpurea*. *Red Willow*. Leaves ferrated, smooth, lance-shaped; lower ones opposite, without stipules. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *S. Babylonica*. *Weeping Willow*. Leaves ferrated, smooth, linear; branches drooping. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1730.
10. *S. Helix*. *Rose Willow*. Leaves ferrated, smooth, linear-lance-shaped; upper ones opposite, oblique. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.
11. *S. Myrfinites*. *Whortle-leav'd Willow*. Leaves ferrated, smooth, egg-shaped, veiny. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Scotland.
12. *S. Herbacea*. *Herbaceous Willow*. Leaves ferrated, smooth, orbicular. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *S. Retufa*. *Blunt-leav'd Willow*. Leaves somewhat ferrated, inversely egg-shaped, most obtuse. Flowers

in May. ♀. Native of Switzerland and Italy. Introduced in 1763 by the Earl of Coventry.

§ § (Leaves smooth, most entire.)

14. *S. Reticulata*. *Wrinkled Willow*. Leaves egg-shaped, obtuse. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

15. *S. Myrtilloides*. *Myrtle-leav'd Willow*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Sweden and Iceland. Introduced in 1772 by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

§ § § (Leaves most entire, downy.)

16. *S. Aurita*. *Small round-eared Willow*. Leaves downy on both sides, inversely egg-shaped, with appendages. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

17. *S. Lanata*. *Downy Willow*. Leaves woolly on both sides, roundish, acute. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Scotland.

18. *S. Lapponum*. *Lapland Willow*. Leaves shaggy, lance-shaped. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Scotland.

19. *S. Arenaria*. *Sand Willow*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute, somewhat downy above, woolly underneath. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

20. *S. Incubacea*. *Trailing Willow*. Leaves lance-shaped, downy underneath, glossy; stipules egg'd, acute. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Europe. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

21. *S. Re-*

21. *S. Repens*. *Creeping Willow*. Leaves lance-shaped, naked on both sides; stem creeping. Flowers in May. Native of Britain.

22. *S. Fufca*. *Brown Willow*. Leaves egg-shaped, rather downy underneath. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.

23. *S. Rosmarinifolia*. *Rosemary-leav'd Willow*. Leaves lance-shaped, linear, upright, setting, woolly underneath. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.

§ § § § (Leaves rather ferrated, downy.)

24. *S. Caprea*. *Black Sallow* or *Common Willow*. Leaves egg-shaped, wrinkled, waved, woolly underneath, toothed upwards. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

25. *S. Trifida*. *Narrow-leav'd American Willow*. Without stipules. Leaves linear-lance-shaped, petioled, wrinkled and woolly underneath. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Pennsylvania. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. William Young.

26. *S. Viminalis*. *Osier Willow*. Without stipules; leaves lance-shaped, linear, most long, very entire, filky underneath, acute; branches twiggy. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.

27. *S. Alba*. *White Willow*. Leaves lance-shaped, sharp-pointed, ferrated, downy on both sides; ferratures slightly glandular. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.



36. FRAXINUS. (SP) Calyx none, or with four divisions. Corolla none, or with four petals. Seed one, lance-shaped. (P) Calyx, Corolla, and Seed the same as the former. Pistil lance-shaped.

1. F. Excelsior. *Ash*. Leaves winged; leaflets lance-shaped, ferrated, fitting; flowers without petals. Flowers in April and May. h. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  communis. *Common Ash*. Leaves wing'd; branches ascending.

$\beta$  pendula. *Weeping Ash*. Leaves wing'd; branches pendulous.

$\gamma$  diversifolia. *Various leav'd Ash*. Leaves entire; three-lobed, and three-fold.

2. F. Rotundifolia. *Manna Ash*. Leaflets roundish, somewhat acute, doubly ferrated, nearly fitting; flowers with petals. Flowers in April. h. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1697 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

3. F. Ornus. *Flowering Ash*. Leaflets egg-oblong, ferrated, petioled; flowers with petals. Flowers in May and June. h. Native of Italy. Introduced before 1730 by Doctor Uvedale.

4. F. Americana. *American Ash*. Leaflets entire; petioles columnar. Flowers - - - - - h. Native of North America. Introduced in 1724 by Mr. Mark Catesby.

### Order DIGYNIA.

37. ANTHOXANTHUM. Glume two-valv'd, one-flower'd. Corolla two-valv'd, awn'd; seed one.

1. A. Odo-

1. A. Odoratum. *Sweet scented Spring Grass*. Spike egg-shaped-oblong; florets peduncled, longer than the awn. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

38. CRYPSIS. Glume two-valved, one-flower'd; Corolla of two-valves, awnless.

1. C. Aculeata. *Prickly Crypsis*. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1783 by Monsieur Thouin.

C L A S S III.

TRIANDRIA. Three Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

¶ (SP) *Flowers above.*

- 39. VALERIANA. Cor. five-cleft; gibbous at the base; seed single.
- 40. CROCUS. Cor. fix-petal-like; erect-expanded; stigma spiral.
- 41. IRIS. Cor. fix-petal-like; alternate ones reflected.
- 42. GLADIOLUS. Cor. fix-petal-like; three superior ones converging.
- 43. IXIA. Cor. fix-petal-like; expanding; stigma's three, simple.

¶ (SP) *Flowers beneath.*

- 44. COMMELINA. Cor. fix-parted; nectaries pedicled, cross'd.
- 45. LÆFLINGIA. Cor. five-petall'd; calyx five-leav'd; capsule one-cell'd.
- 46. ORTEGIA. Cor. none; calyx five-leaved; capsule one-cell'd.
- 47. POLYCNEMUM. Cor. none; calyx five-leaved; three-leaved underneath.

¶ (SP) *Grass-like with valves and glumes.*

- 48. SCHOENUS. Glumes chaffy, bundled; seed roundish.

49. CY-




49. **CYPERUS.** Glumes chaffy, pointing two ways; seed naked.
50. **SCIRPUS.** Glumes chaffy, tiled; seed naked.
51. **ERIOPHORUM.** Glumes chaffy, tiled; seed wool-bearing.
52. **NARDUS.** Glume none; Corolla two-valved; seed three-fided.
53. **LYGEUM.** Sheath one-leaved; Corolla two-valved; seed two-cell'd.

¶. \* GYNANDRIA. (SP) Stamens growing upon the pistil.

54. **SISYRINCHIUM.** Calyx none; Corolla fix-petall'd, flat.

1. \*\* *MONOECIA.* (S) and (P) on the same plant.

55. ZEA. { (S) Glume two-flower'd; Corolla two-valved.  
(P) Glume one-flower'd; Corolla two-valved.
56. CAREX. { (S) Catkin tiled; Glume one-leaved; Corolla none.  
(P) Catkin tiled; Glume one-leaved; nectary inflated.
57. SPARGANIUM. { (S) Calyx three-leaved; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx three-leaved; Corolla none; Stigma two-cleft.
58. TYPHA. { (S) Calyx three-leaved; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx capillary; Corolla none; seed one, plumed.

 *Anthers united.*

59. MOMORDICA. { (S) Calyx five-cleft; Corolla five-cleft.  
(P) Cal. five-cleft; Cor. five-cleft;  
Pome bursting elastically.

60. CUCUMIS. { (S) Calyx five-tooth'd; Corolla five-cleft.  
 (P) Calyx five-tooth'd; Corolla five-cleft;  
 feeds sharp.
61. CUCURBITA. { (S) Calyx five-tooth'd; Corolla five-cleft.  
 (P) Calyx five-tooth'd; Cor. five-cleft;  
 feeds margin'd.
62. SICYOS. { (S) Calyx five-tooth'd; Cor. five-cleft.  
 (P) Calyx five-tooth'd; Cor. five-cleft;  
 Drupe one-seeded.
63. BRIONIA. { (S) Cal. five-tooth'd; Cor. five-parted;  
 two of the anthers double.  
 (P) Cal. five-tooth'd; Cor. five-parted;  
 berry many-seeded.

¶. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

( || 35. *Salix triandria*.) ( || 39. *Valeriana dioica*.)

✍ Anthers united.

64. RUSCUS. { (S) Cal. six-leaved; Cor. none; anthers  
 fitting.  
 (P) Cal. six-leaved; Cor. none; berry  
 three-cell'd, two-seeded.

¶. \*\*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA TRIOECIA. (SP) and (S) or (P)  
 on three distinct plants.

65. FICUS. Common receptacle, top-shaped; concealing the  
 florets within.  
 { (S) Calyx three-parted; Corolla none.  
 (P) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none; seed one.

Order

Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

1. (SP) *Flowers scatter'd, one in each glume.*

- 66. PANICUM. Glume three-valved; third one least.
- 67. ALOPECURUS. Glume two-valved; Cor. one-valved;  
top simple.
- 68. PHLEUM. Glume two-valved; sharp-pointed, fitting.
- 69. PHALARIS. Glume two-valved; valves keel-shaped,  
equal.
- 70. MILIUM. Glume two-valved; valves distended, larger  
than the Corolla.
- 71. AGROSTIS. Glume two-valved; valves acute, shorter  
than the Corolla.
- 72. DACTYLIS. Glume two-valved; one valve longest,  
compress'd, keel-shaped.
- 73. STIPA. Glume two-valved; Corolla with a terminal awn.
- 74. LAGURUS. Glume two-valved; downy; Corolla three-  
awn'd.
- 75. ROTTBOLLIA. Glume one-valved; Corolla two-valved.

( || 83. *Arundo epigejos; calamagrostis; et arenaria.*)

1. (SP) *Flowers scatter'd, two in each glume.*

- 76. AIRA. Glume two-valved; without the rudiment of a  
third floret.
- 77. MELICA. Glume two-valved; with the rudiment of a  
third floret.

( || 90. *Tripsacum hermaphroditum.* )

1. (SP) *Flowers scatter'd, many in each glume.*

- 78. BRIZA. Glume two-valved; Corolla heart-shaped;  
valves distended.

79. POA.



79. POA. Glume two-valved; Corolla egg-shaped, valves acute.
80. FESTUCA. Glume two-valved; Corolla oblong; valves dagger-pointed.
81. BROMUS. Glume two-valved; Corolla oblong; valves awn'd below the top.
82. AVENA. Glume two-valved; Corolla oblong; awn twisted.
83. ARUNDO. Glume two-valved; Corolla woolly at the base; awnless.

(|| 72. *Daelylis glomerata.*)

1. (SP) Flowers in spikes. Receptacle awl-shaped.

84. SECALE. Glume two-flower'd.  
85. TRITICUM. Glume many-flower'd.  
86. HORDEUM. Involucre six-leav'd; three-flower'd; flower simple.  
87. ELYMUS. Involucre four-leaved; two-flower'd; flower compound.  
88. LOLIUM. Involucre one-leaved; one-flower'd; flower compound.  
89. CYNOSURUS. Involucre one-leaved; lateral; flower compound.

9. \*\* (MONOECIA. ♂ and ♀ on the same plant.

90. TRIPSACUM. { (S) Glume four-flower'd; Corolla two-valved.  
(P) Glume two or four-parted; Corolla two-valved, perforated.
91. ANYRIS. { (S) Calyx three-parted; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx two-leaved; Corolla none; seed one.

92. COMP-

92. COMPTONIA. { (S) Catkin; Calyx two-leaved; Corolla none; Anthers two-parted.  
(P) Catkin; Calyx fix-leaved; Corolla none.

¶. \* \* \* \* (POLYGAMIA, MONOECIA. (SP) and (S) on one plant.)

93. HOLCUS. { (SP) Glume one-flower'd; Corolla two-valved; seed one.  
(S) Glume one-flower'd; Corolla two-valved.

94. CENCHRUS. { (SP) Glume two-flower'd; Corolla two-valved.  
(S) In the same Involucre; Corolla two-valved.

95. ÆGILOPS. { (SP) Glume three-flower'd; Corolla three-awn'd.  
(S) Glume three-flower'd; Corolla three-awn'd.

96. ANDROPOGON. { (SP) Glume one-flower'd; Corolla awn'd at the base.  
(S) Glume one-flower'd; Corolla awn'd at the base.

## Order TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

¶. (SP) *Flowers beneath.*

97. HOLOSTEUM. Corolla five-petal'd; Calyx five-leaved; Capsule gaping.  
98. POLYCARPON. Corolla five-petal'd; Calyx five-leaved; Capsule three-valved.  
99. MONTIA. Corolla one petal'd; Calyx two-leaved.

100. MOL-

100. MOLLUGA. Corolla none; Calyx five-leaved; Cap-  
fule three-cell'd.
101. MINUARTIA. Corolla none; Calyx five-leaved; Cap-  
fule one-cell'd.
102. KOENIGA. Corolla none; Calyx three-leaved; seed  
one.

( || 149. *Tillæa*.)

¶. \*\* *MONOECIA*. (S) and (P) on one plant,

103. AMARANTHUS. { (S) Cor. none; Calyx three or five-  
leaved; Stamens three or five.  
(P) Corolla none; Calyx three or  
five-leaved.

### Order ENNEAGYNIA. Nine Pistils.

¶. \*\*\* *DIOECIA*. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

104. EMPETRUM. { (S) Calyx three-parted; Corolla three-  
petal'd.  
(P) Calyx three-parted; Cor. three-  
petal'd; Berry nine-seeded.

CLASS



C L A S S   I I I .

T R I A N D R I A .

Order MONOGYNIA.

39. VALERIANA. Calyx none; Corolla one-petal'd, gibbous at one side of the base; seed one.

§ (Flowers with fewer than three Stamens.)

1. V. Rubra. *Red Valerian*. Flowers with only one stamen; corolla with a tail; leaves lance-shaped, most entire. Flowers in June and October. ♀. Native of France and Italy. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. V. Calcitrapa. *Cut-leaved Valerian*. Flowers with only one stamen; leaves wing-cleft. Flowers in May and July. ☉. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
3. V. Cornucopiæ. *Purple Valerian*. Flowers with two stamens; corolla irregular; leaves egg-shaped, sitting. Flowers in May and August. ☉. Native of Spain and Barbary. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

§ § (Flowers with three Stamens.)

4. V. Dioica. *Marsh Valerian*. Stamens and pistils in separate flowers on two distinct plants. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. V. Officinalis. *Officinal Valerian*. Leaves all winged.  
Flowers

Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

6. V. Phu. *Garden Valerian*. Stem-leaves winged; root-leaves undivided. Flowers in May and July. ♀. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1597.

7. V. Tripteris. *Three-leaved Valerian*. Leaves toothed, those on the stem in three's, egg-oblong; root-leaves heart-shaped. Flowers in March and May. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

8. V. Montana. *Mountain Valerian*. Leaves egg-oblong, somewhat toothed; stem simple. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. V. Tuberosa. *Tuberous-rooted Valerian*. Root-leaves lance-shaped, entire; the others wing-cleft. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

10. V. Pyrenaica. *Pyrenean Valerian*. Stem-leaves heart-shaped, toothed, petioled; the upper ones in three's. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the Pyrennees. Cultivated in 1692 by Charles Dubois, Esq.

11. V. Locusta. *Corn Valerian*. Stem two-forked; leaves linear. Flowers from April to June. ☉. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  olitoria. *Corn Valerian*, or *Lamb's Lettuce*. Leaves lance-shaped, entire; fruit simple.

$\beta$  vesicaria. *Bladder-cup'd Corn Valerian*. Leaves lance-shaped, ferrated; fruit inflated. Native of the island of Candia.

- 7 coronata. *Coronate Corn Valerian*. Leaves lance-shaped, toothed; fruit six toothed. Native of Portugal.

§ § § (Flowers with more than three Stamens.)

12. V. *Siberica*. *Siberian Valerian*. Flowers with four stamens equal; leaves wing-cleft; seeds growing on the chaff. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

40. CROCUS. Corolla six-parted, equal; stigma spirally twisted.

1. C. *Sativus*. *Crocus* or *Saffron*. Sheath from the root, one-valved; tube of the corolla long. Native of England.

Var. α *officinalis*. *Autumnal Crocus*, or *Cultivated Saffron*. Leaves narrow, margin roll'd back. Flowers in October. ♀.

β *Vernus*. *Vernal*, or *Spring Crocus*. Leaves broader, margin expanding. Flowers in February. ♀.

41. IRIS. Corolla six-parted; alternate petals reflected; stigma petal form.

§ (Corolla Bearded.)

1. I. *Suffiana*. *Chalcedonian Iris*. Stem longer than the leaves; one-flower'd. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. I. *Florentina*. *Florentine Iris*. Stem higher than the leaves; mostly two-flower'd; flowers fitting. Flowers in May



and June. ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

3. I. Germanica. *German Iris*, or *Flower-de-luce*. Stem higher than the leaves; many-flower'd; lower flowers peduncled. Flowers in May and June. ʒ. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

4. I. Lurida. *Dingy Iris*. Stem higher than the leaves; many-flower'd; exterior petals roll'd back, interior ones upright, bent inwards; somewhat waved, and somewhat end-nick'd. Flowers in April. ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. I. Sambucina. *Elder-scented Iris*. Stem higher than the leaves, many-flower'd; the deflected petals flat; the upright ones end-nick'd. Flowers in June. ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

6. I. Squalens. *Brown-flower'd Iris*. Stem higher than the leaves; many-flower'd; the deflected petals folded; the upright ones notched at the end. Flowers in June. ʒ. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

7. I. Variegata. *Variegated Iris*. Stem somewhat leafy; the length of the leaves, many-flower'd. Flowers in May and June. ʒ. Native of Hungary. Cultivated in 1597.

8. I. Biflora. *Two-flower'd Iris*. Stem shorter than the leaves; three-flower'd. Flowers in April and May. ʒ. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

9. I. Crif-

9. *I. Cristata*. *Crested Iris*. Beard crested; stem generally one-flower'd the length of the leaves; germ three-corner'd; petals nearly equal. Flowers in May.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1756 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
10. *I. Pumila*. *Dwarf Iris*. Stem one-flower'd, shorter than the leaves. Flowers in April.  $\gamma$ . Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
11. *I. Dichotoma*. *Forked Iris*. Slightly bearded; stem columnar, lengthened to a panicle; branches alternate, divaricated, four-flower'd. Flowers in August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1774 by Mr. John Bell.

§ § (Corolla beardless.)

12. *I. Pseud-Acorus*. *Yellow-Iris*, or *Flower-de-luce*. Interior petals less than the stigma; leaves sword-form. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
13. *I. Fætidissima*. *Stinking Iris*, or *Gladwyn*. Interior petals most expanding; stem one-angled; leaves sword-form. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
14. *I. Siberica*. *Siberian Iris*. Germ three-corner'd; stem columnar; leaves linear. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia, Austria, and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
15. *I. Versicolor*. *Various-colour'd Iris*. Germs almost three-corner'd; stem columnar, winding; leaves sword-form. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated by James Sherard, M. D. 1732.

16. I. *Virginica*. *Virginian Iris*. Germ three-corner'd; stem two-edged. Flowers in June. ♄. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.
17. I. *Spuria*. *Spurious Iris*. Germ fix-angled; stem columnar; leaves somewhat linear. Flowers in July. ♄. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
18. I. *Ochroleuca*. *Pale yellow-flower'd Iris*. Germ fix-angled; stem somewhat columnar; leaves sword-form, scor'd. Flowers in July. ♄. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
19. I. *Halophila*. *Long-leav'd Iris*. Germ fix-angled; stem columnar; leaves sword-form; root-leaves most long. Flowers from July to September. ♄. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Peter Simon Pallas, M. D.
20. I. *Graminea*. *Grass-leaved Iris*. Germs fix-angled; stem two-edged; leaves linear. Flowers in June. ♄. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1597.
21. I. *Verna*. *Spring Iris*. Stem one-flower'd, shorter than the leaves; root fibrous. Flowers in April and May. ♄. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
22. I. *Tuberosa*. *Snake's-head Iris*. Leaves four-corner'd. Flowers in March and April. ♄. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1597.
23. I. *Xiphium*. *Bulbosc-rooted Iris*. Flowers two-fold; leaves awl-shaped, channel'd, shorter than the stem. Flowers in June. ♄. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1633.

Var.



- Var.  $\alpha$  bulbosa-latifolia. *Great Bulbose-rooted Iris.*  
 $\beta$  bulbosa cœrulea. *Small Bulbose-rooted Iris.*

24. I. Persica. *Persian Iris.* Interior petals very short, most expanding. Flowers in March.  $\gamma$ . Native of Persia. Cultivated in 1629. -

25. I. Sifyrinchium. *Crocus-rooted Iris.* Leaves channel'd; bulbs double, placed on each other. Flowers in May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1597.

42. GLADIOLUS. Corolla six-parted, ringent; Stamens ascending.

1. G. Communis. *Corn-flag, or Gladiole.* Leaves sword-form; flowers distant. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1586 by Mr. John Gerard.

- Var.  $\alpha$  rubro. *Common red Corn-flag.*  
 $\beta$  incarnato. *Flesh-coloured Corn-flag.*  
 $\gamma$  albo. *White Corn-flag.*

43. IXIA. Corolla six-parted, bell-shaped, regular; Stigma's three.

1. I. Bulbocodium. *Crocus-leav'd Ixia.* Scape one-flowered, very short; stem-leaves angular; stigma's six-fold. Flowers in March and April.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Alps of Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. I. Chinensis. *Chinese Ixia.* Leaves sword-form; flowers distant; panicle two-forked; flowers peduncled.

Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of China.  
Cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller in 1759.

44. **COMMELINA.** Corolla six-petal'd; nectaries three, crossed, on appropriated filaments.

§ (Two petals larger.)

1. **C. Communis.** *Common American Commelina.* Corolla unequal; Leaves egg-lance-shaped, acute; stem creeping, smooth. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M.D.

2. **C. Erecta.** *Upright Virginian Commelina.* Corolla unequal; leaves egg-lance-shaped; stem erect, somewhat shaggy, most simple. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard.

45. **LOEFLINGIA.** Calyx five-leaved; Corolla five-petal'd, very small. Capsule one-cell'd, three-valved.

1. **L. Hispanica.** *Spanish Loeftlingia.* Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

46. **ORTEGIA.** Calyx five-leaved. Corolla none. Capsule one-cell'd. Seeds very numerous.

1. **O. Hispanica.** *Spanish Ortega.* Flowers somewhat whorled. Stem simple. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native

Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. *O. Dichotoma*. *Forked Ortegia*. Flowers solitary, axillary; stem two-forked. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Italy. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.

47. **POLYCNEMUM**. Calyx three-leav'd. Petals five, Calyx-form. Seed one, almost naked.

1. *P. Arvense*. *Trailing Polycnemum*. Flowers in July.  $\odot$ . Native of Italy, France, and Germany. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

48. **SCHOENUS**. Glumes chaffy, one-valved, aggregate. Corolla none; Seed one, roundish between the husks.

§ (Culm columnar.)

1. *S. Mariscus*. *Prickly Bog-rush*, or *False Cyperus*. Margin and back of the leaf prickly. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.
2. *S. Mucronatus*. *Cluster'd Bog-rush*. Culm naked; spikelets egg-form, clustered; involucre mostly six-leaved, channel'd. Flowers - - - - -  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Introduced in 1781 by P. M. A. Broussonet, M. D.
3. *S. Nigricans*. *Black Bog-rush*. Culm naked, head egg-form; involucre two-leaved; one of the valves longest, awl-shaped. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.



4. *S. Ferruginius. Rusty Bog-rush.* Culm naked; spike double; the largest valve of the involucre equalling the spike. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § (Culm three-sided.)

5. *S. Compressus. Compressed Bog-rush.* Culm nearly three-sided, naked; spike compress'd; florets pointing two-ways; involucre one-leav'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

6. *S. Albus. White-flower'd Bog-rush.* Culm almost three-sided, leafy; flowers bundled; leaves like bristles. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

49. CYPERUS. Glumes chaffy, tiled, pointing two ways; Corolla none; Seed one, naked.

1. *C. Pannonicus. Dwarf Cyperus.* Culm obscurely three-corner'd, prostrate; spikes generally fourfold, sitting. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Hungary. Introduced in 1781 by Abbé Pourret.
2. *C. Longus. Sweet Cyperus.* Culm three-sided, leafy; umbel leafy; doubly compound; peduncles naked; spikes alternate. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
3. *C. Flavescens. Yellow Cyperus.* Culm three-sided, naked; umbel three-leaved; peduncles simple, unequal; spikes crowded, lance-shaped. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of France and Germany. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
4. *C. Fuscus. Brown Cyperus.* Culm three-sided, naked; Umbel three-cleft; peduncles simple, unequal; spikes

spikes crowded, linear. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of France, Germany, and Switzerland. Introduced in 1777 by Mr. Thomas Blackie.

50. SCIRPUS. Glumes chaffy, tiled on all sides; Corolla none. Seed one, beardless.

§ (Spike single.)

1. S. Palustris. *Marsh Club-rush*. Culm columnar, naked; spike almost egg-form, terminal. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. S. Cæspitosus. *Dwarf Club-rush*. Culm scor'd, naked; spike two-valved, terminal, the length of the calyx; roots divided by a little scale. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. S. Acicularis. *Needle upright Club-rush*. Culm columnar, naked; bristle-form; spike egg-form, terminal, two-valved; seeds naked. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. S. Fluitans. *Floating Club-rush*. Culm columnar, naked, alternate; stem leafy, flexible. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § (Culm round, many spiked.)

5. S. Lacustris. *Tall Club-rush, or Bull-rush*. Culm columnar, naked; spikes egg-shaped, numerous, peduncled, terminal. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. S. Holoschænus. *Round-headed Club-rush*. Culm columnar,

nar, naked; spikes almost globular, congregated, peduncled; involucre two-leav'd, unequal, sharp-pointed. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

7. *S. Romanus*. *Roman Club-rush*. Culm columnar, naked; heads lateral, conglobated; bractes reflected. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Introduced by Joseph Nicholas de Jacquin, M. D. 1779.

8. *S. Setaceus*. *Leaf Club-rush*. Culm naked, bristle-form, terminal, sitting. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

§ § § (Culm three-sided; panicle naked.)

9. *S. Mucronatus*. *Pointed Club-rush*. Culm triangular, naked, pointed; spikes conglomerated, lateral, sitting. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

§ § § § (Culm three-sided; panicle leafy.)

10. *S. Maritimus*. *Round-rooted Sea Club-rush*. Panicle conglobated, leafy; scales of the little spikes three-cleft, the intermediate one awl-shaped. Flowers from July to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

11. *S. Sylvaticus*, *Wood Club-rush*, or *Millet Cyperus Grass*. Culm three-sided, leafy; umbel leafy; peduncles naked, more than doubly compound; spikes crowded. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

- § 1. *ERIOPHORUM*. Glume chaffy, tiled on all sides;  
Corolla



Corolla none; seed one, surrounded with very long silky wool.

1. E. Vaginaturn. *Mountain Cotton-Grass*, or *Hare's-tail-rush*. Culm sheath'd, columnar; spike parch'd. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. E. Polystachion. *Common Cotton-Grass*. Culm columnar; leaves flat; spikes peduncled. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

52. NARDUS. Calyx none; Corolla two-valved.

1. N. Stricta. *Mat-grass*. Spike bristly, pointing one way. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

53. LYGEUM. Calyx a sheath of one-leaf; Corolla two upon the same germ; Nut two-cell'd.

1. L. Spartum. *Rush-leaved Lygeum*. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1776 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

54. SISYRINCHIUM. Calyx a two-leaved sheath; Petals six, flat; Capsule three-cell'd, beneath.

1. S. Bermudiana. *Small Sisyrinchium*. Leaves sword-form, nerveless. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1693 by Mr. Jacob Bobart.

55. ZEA. (S) Flowers in distant spikes; Glume containing two flowers, awnless; Corolla awnless. (P)  
Glume

Glume of two valves; Style thread-form, pendulous;  
Seed solitary, immersed in an oblong receptacle.

1. *Z. Mays. Indian Corn.* Flowers in June and July. ☉.  
Native of America. Cultivated in 1562.

56. *CAREX.* (S) Catkin tiled; Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none. (P) Catkin tiled; Calyx one-leaved; Corolla none; Nectary inflated, three-toothed; Seed three-sided within the nectary; Stigma's three.

§ (Spike single, simple.)

1. *C. Dioica. Small Carex.* Stamens and pistils on two separate plants. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *C. Capitata. Round-headed Carex.* Spike egg-form; (S) on the upper part; Capsules tiled, expanding. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *C. Pulcaris. Flea-Carex.* (S) on the upper part of the spike; Capsules divaricated, reflected. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § ((S) and (P) on the same spikes, or spikelets.)

4. *C. Disticha. Soft Carex.* Spike compound, rather pointing two ways; spikelets somewhat tiled; each furnished with a leaf longer than the spike; culm three-sided. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *C. Arenaria. Sea-Carex.* Spike compound; inferior spikelets remote, furnished with a long leaf; culm three-sided. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

6. *C. Le-*

6. *C. Leporina. Naked Carex.* Spike compound; spikelets egg-form, fitting, approaching, alternate; without a leaf. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
7. *C. Vulpina. Great Carex.* Spike more than doubly compound, loose beneath; spikelets egg-form, fitting, glomerated. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
8. *C. Spicata. Small-spiked Carex.* Spikelets roundish, contiguous; capsules egg-form, acute. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *C. Divisa. Marsh Carex.* Spike compound; spikelets round, rather distant, with a long leaf; capsules acute; culm columnar. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
10. *C. Muricata. Prickly Carex.* Spikelets egg-form, fitting, remote; capsules acute, diverging, thorny. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
11. *C. Remota. Remote Carex.* Spikes egg-form, nearly fitting, remote; bractes equalling the culm. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
12. *C. Canescens. Grey Carex.* Spikelets roundish, remote, fitting, obtuse; capsules egg-form, blunt. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *C. Paniculata. Panicked Carex.* Raceme compound. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

§ § § (S and P on distinct spikes; P fitting.)

14. *C. Flava. Yellow Carex.* Spikes crowded, nearly fitting,



ting, roundish; (S) Spikes linear; capsules acute, recurved. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

15. *C. Digitata*. *Finger'd Carex*. Spikes linear, upright; (S) Spikes shorter and inferior; capsules distant. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.

16. *C. Montana*: *Mountain Carex*. (P) Spikes fitting, mostly solitary, egg-shaped, near the others; culm naked; capsules downy. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

17. *C. Pilulifera*. *Ball-bearing Carex*. Spikes terminating, crowded, roundish; (S) in oblong spikes. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § § § (S and P on distinct spikes; P peduncled.)

18. *C. Atrata*. *Black Carex*. Flowering spikes upright; fruit-bearing ones pendulous. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

19. *C. Pallescens*: *Pale Carex*. Spikes terminal; (S) Spikes upright; (P) one's egg-form, tiled; capsules crowded, obtuse. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Britain.

20. *C. Panicea*. *Pink Carex*. Spikes upright, remote; (P) Spikes linear; capsules obtuse, inflated. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

21. *C. Pseudo Cyperus*. *False Carex*. Spikes pendant; peduncles in pairs. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

22. *C. Pendula*. *Pendulous Carex*. (P) Spikes almost fitting, pendant, cylindrical, most long. (S) Spikes upright; capsules

capsules roundish, pointed. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

23. *C. Sylvatica*. *Wood Carex*. (S) Spikes upright; (P) Spikes peduncled, pendant; thread-form, flexible; shorter than the peduncle; capsules egg-form; awns forked. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

24. *C. Distans*. *Diffant-flowering Carex*. Spikes remote, nearly fitting; bractes sheathing; capsules angled, dagger-shaped. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

25. *C. Inflata*. *Bottle Carex*. Spikes remote, most peduncled, rather upright; (S) Spikes upright, lance-shaped; capsules egg-shaped, pointed, twice as long as the calyx. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

26. *C. Cæspitosa*. *Turfy Carex*. Spikes upright, cylindrical, three-fold, nearly fitting; (S) Spikes terminal; culm three-sided. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

27. *C. Recurva*. *Heath Carex*. Spikes crowded, peduncled, cylindrical, somewhat pendant; (S) Spikes terminal; capsules tiled, blunt. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.

§ § § § § (S and P on distinct spikes; S more numerous.)

28. *C. Riparia*. *Great, or Common Carex*. Spikes three-sided, black, acute; with awn'd sharp-pointed scales; capsules rather inflated, two-horn'd. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

29. *C. Ac-*

29. *C. Acuta. Acute Carex.* Spikes obtuse; scales blunt; stem angled. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
30. *C. Gracilis. Slender-spiked Carex.* Spikes numerous, somewhat thread-form; (P) with two styles. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.
31. *C. Verficaria. Bladder Carex.* (P) Spikes peduncled; capsules inflated, pointed. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
32. *C. Hirta. Hairy Carex.* Spikes remote; (P) Spikes mostly peduncled, upright; capsules rough-hairy. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
57. SPARGANIUM. (S) Catkin roundish; Calyx three-leaved; Corolla none; (P) Catkin roundish; Calyx three-leaved; Corolla none; Stigma two-cleft; Drupe juiceless, one-seeded.
1. *S. Ramosum. Great Bur-reed.* Leaves sword-form, three-sided, branched. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *S. Simplex. Small Bur-reed.* Leaves sword-form, flat; stem simple. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
58. TYPHA. (S) Catkin cylindrical; Calyx obscurely three-leaved; Corolla none; (P) Catkin cylindrical beneath the other one; Calyx with a downy hair; Corolla none; Seed one, fitting on the downy hair.
1. *T. Latifolia. Great Cat's-tail, or Reed-mace.* Leaves some-



somewhat sword-form; spikes near together. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of Britain.

2. *T. Angustifolia*. *Narrow-leaved Cat's-tail*. Leaves semi-cylindrical; spikes remote. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of England.

59. MOMORDICA. (S) Calyx five-cleft; Corolla six-parted; filaments three; (P) Calyx five-cleft; Corolla five-parted; Style three-cleft; Pome bursting elastically.

1. *M. Elaterium*. *Squirting Mordica*, or *Cucumber*. Pome rough, hairy; tendrils none. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

60. CUCURBITA. (S) Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-cleft; filaments three; (P) Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-cleft; Seeds of the Pome with a tumid margin; Style five-cleft.

1. *C. Pepo*. *Pompion*, or *Pumpkin Gourd*. Leaves lobed; pomes polished. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Cultivated before 1570.
2. *C. Verrucosa*. *Warted Gourd*. Leaves lobed; pomes knot-warted. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller in 1731.
3. *C. Melopepo*. *Squash Gourd*. Leaves lobed; stem erect; pomes depresso, knotty. Flowers most part of the summer. ☉. Cultivated in 1597.

61. CUCUMIS. (S) Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-parted; filaments three; (P) Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-parted; Pistil three-cleft: Seeds of the Pome sharp.

1. C. Acutangulus. *Acute-angled Cucumber*. Leaves round-angled; pomes with ten acute angles. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of India. Cultivated in 1692 by Bishop Compton.

2. C. Sativus. *Common Cucumber*. Leaves with straight angles; pomes oblong, rough. Flowers from April to September. ☉. Cultivated in 1597.

62. SICYOS. (S) Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-parted; filaments three; (P) Calyx five-toothed; Corolla five-parted; Style three-cleft; Drupe one-seeded.

1. S. Angulata. *Angular-leaved Sicyos, or single-seeded Cucumber*. Leaves angled. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. James Sherard, M. D.

63. BRYONIA. (S) Calyx five-toothed. Corolla five-parted; filaments three, very short. (P) Calyx toothed, Corolla five-parted. Style three-cleft; Berry nearly globular, many seeded.

1. B. Alba. *White Briony*. Leaves hand-shaped, callous-rugged on both sides. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

64. RUSCUS. (S) Calyx six-leaved. Corolla none.  
Nectary

Nectary central, egg-form, perforated at top; (P)  
Calyx six-leaved, Corolla none, nectary central, egg-  
form, perforated at top. Style one; Berry three-  
cell'd; Seeds two.

1. R. Aculeatus. *Knee Holly, or Butchers Broom.* Leaves  
flower-bearing above; naked. Flowers in March  
and April. h. Native of England.

65. FICUS. Common receptacle top-shaped, fleshy,  
converging, concealing the florets, either in the same  
or distinct ones. (S) Calyx three-parted; Corolla  
none. Stamens three. (P) Calyx five-parted; Co-  
rolla none; Pistil one; Seed one.

1. F. Carica. *Common Fig-tree.* Leaves hand-shaped. Flow-  
ers in June and July. h. Native of the South of  
Europe. Cultivated in 1562.

### Order DIGYNIA.

66. PANICUM. Glume three-valved; third one, leaft.

§ (Spiked.)

1. P. Verticillatum. *Rough Panic-Grass.* Spikes whorl'd,  
little bunches four-fold; partial involucre one-flow-  
ered, two-bristled; culms diffuse. Flowers in July.  
u. Native of England.

2. P. Glaucum. *Glaucous Panic-Grass.* Spike columnar;  
partial involucre two-flower'd; bundle-hair'd; seeds  
waved and wrinkled. Flowers in June and July.



☉. Native of both the Indies and North America. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

3. *P. Viride. Green Panic-Grass.* Spike columnar; partial involucre two-flower'd, bundle-hair'd; seeds nerv'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

4. *P. Crus-galli. Thick-spiked Cock's-foot Panic-Grass.* Spikes alternate and in pairs; spikelets subdivided; glumes awn'd, hispid; spine five angled. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

5. *P. Sanguinale. Slender-spiked Cock's-foot Panic-Grass.* Spikes finger'd, knotted on the interior base; florets in pairs, awnless; sheaths of the leaves dotted. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of England.

6. *P. Dactylon. Creeping Panic-Grass.* Spikes finger'd, expanding; downy on the interior base; flowers solitary; runners creeping. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.

7. *P. Filiforme. Close-spiked Panic-Grass.* Spikes somewhat finger'd, near together, upright, linear; spine winding, teeth two-flower'd, one fitting. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of North America. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.

§ § (Panicked.)

8. *P. Latifolium. Broad-leav'd Panic-Grass.* Panicle with racemes lateral, simple; leaves egg-lance-shaped, hairy at the neck. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. John Cree.

9. *P. Virga-*

9. *P. Virgatum*. *Long-panicled Panic-Grass*. Panicle twiggy, glumes pointed, polished; outmost one gaping. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1781 by Mr. William Curtis.

67. *ALOPECURUS*. Glume two-valved; Corolla one-valved.

1. *A. Bulbosus*. *Bulbous Fox-tail Grass*. Culm erect; spike cylindrical; root bulbous. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
2. *A. Pratenfis*. *Meadow Fox-tail Grass*. Culm spiked, erect; glumes downy; Corolla awnless. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *A. Agrestis*. *Field Fox-tail Grass*. Culm spiked, erect; glumes polished. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *A. Geniculatus*. *Flote Fox-tail Grass*. Culm spiked; elbow'd at the joints; corolla awnless. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *A. Monspeliensis*. *Bearded Fox-tail Grass*. Panicle somewhat spiked; calyx's rugged; corolla awn'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.
6. *A. Panaceus*. *Hairy Fox-tail Grass*. Panicle somewhat spiked; glumes downy; corolla awn'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.

68. *PHLEUM*. Glume of two valves, sitting, linear,  
F 2 lop'd,

lop'd, fork'd; valves equal; margin straight; corolla of two valves included.

1. *P. Pratense*. *Meadow Cat's-tail Grass*. Spike cylindrical, very long, fringed; culm erect. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *P. Nodosum*. *Bulbose Cat's-tail Grass*. Spike cylindrical, culm ascending; leaves oblique; root bulbous. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *P. Arenarium*. *Danish Cat's-tail, or Sea Canary Grass*. Spike egg-shaped, fringed; culm branchy. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.
4. *P. Alpinum*. *Alpine Cat's-tail Grass*. Spike egg-shaped, cylindrical; black or deep purple. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Scotland.

69. PHALARIS. Glume of two valves, keel'd, equal in length, including the Corolla.

1. *P. Canariensis*. *Manured Canary Grass*. Panicle awnless, somewhat egg-shaped, spike-form; glumes of the calyx keel'd, entire; corolla four-valved, exterior valves lance-shaped, smooth, interior ones downy. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. *P. Aquatica*. *Water Canary Grass*. Panicle awnless, cylindrical, spike-form; glumes keel'd, somewhat toothed; corolla three-valved, interior valve downy, exterior small, awl-shaped. Flowers in June and July.



July. ☉. Native of Egypt. Introduced in 1778 by Monsieur Thouin.

3. *P. Phleoides*. *Cat's-tail Canary Grass*. Panicle awnless, cylindrical, spike-form; glumes of the calyx keel'd; most entire, rather rugged; corolla two-valved, somewhat smooth. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Naked cup'd Canary Grass*. Glumes of the calyx naked.

$\beta$  *arenaria*. *Sea Canary Grass*. Glumes of the calyx fringed.

4. *Paniculata*. *Panicled Canary Grass*. Panicle awnless, cylindrical, spike-form; glumes of the calyx keel'd, gibbous above; corolla two-valv'd, smooth. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

5. *P. Utriculata*. *Bladder'd Canary Grass*. Panicle egg-shaped, spike-form; glumes of the calyx keel'd, dilated at the back; awn of the panicle longer than the husks. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1777 by Monsieur Thouin.

6. *P. Paradoxa*. *Bristly-spiked Canary Grass*. Panicle awnless, oblong, spike-form; glumes of the calyx keel'd, one-toothed; corolla two-valved, pointed; lowest florets end-bitten. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced by Monsieur Richard in 1771.

7. *P. Arundinacea*. *Reed Canary Grass*, or *Great Reed Grass*. Panicle large, oblong, swelling out in the middle; leaves broad, scor'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Reed Grass.*

$\beta$  *Painted-Lady Grass.* Leaves striped green and white.

70. MILIUM. Glume two-valved, one flower'd; valves nearly equal; corolla very short; stigma pencil-form.

1. M. Lendigerum. *Yellow spiked Millet-grass.* Panicle somewhat spiked; flowers awn'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.

2. M. Effusum. *Common Millet-grass.* Flowers panicked, dispersed, awnless. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

3. M. Paradoxicum. *Black-seeded Millet-grass.* Flowers panicked, scatter'd, awn'd. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

71. AGROSTIS. Glume two-valved, one-flower'd, somewhat less than the Corolla. Stigma longitudinally hispid.

§ (Awn'd.)

1. A. Spica venti. *Silky Bent-grass.* Exterior petal with a very long, stiff, and straight awn; panicle expanding. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

2. A. Panicea. *Bearded Bent-grass.* Panicle rather spiked; branches and branchlets bundled; valves of the calyx, and one of the corolla awn'd; awn of the corolla very short. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

Var.

Var.  $\alpha$  major. *Great bearded Bent-grass*. Branches of the panicle standing wide.

$\beta$  minor. *Small bearded Bent-grass*. Branches of the panicle pressed close.

3. A. Miliacea. *Millet Bent-grass*. Exterior petal with a straight, scored, middle-sized terminal awn. Flowers in July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Spain. Introduced in 1778 by Monsieur Thouin.

4. A. Rubra. *Red Bent-grass*. Flowering part of the panicle most expanding; exterior petal smooth; awn terminal, twisted, re-curved. Flowers in July.  $\odot$ . Native of Britain.

5. A. Canina. *Brown Bent-grass*. Calyx's extended; awn on the back of the petals recurved; culm prostrate, somewhat branched. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

§ § (Awnless.)

6. A. Stolonifera. *Creeping Bent-grass*. Branches of the panicle expanding, awnless; culm creeping; calyx's equal. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

7. A. Capillaris. *Fine Bent-grass*. Panicle capillary, expanding; calyx's awl-shaped, equal; somewhat hispid, colour'd. Flowers in July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

8. A. Sylvatica. *Wood Bent-grass*. Panicle condensed; calyx's equal; corolla before flowering shorter, and after, much longer than the calyx. Flowers in August.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.



9. *A. Alba. White Marsh Bent-grafs.* Panicle loose, calyx's equal; culm creeping. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of Britain.

10. *A. Minima. Small Bent-grafs.* Panicle thread-form; culm slender and very short. Flowers in May. ʒ. Native of Britain.

72. *DACTYLIS.* Glume two-valved, compressed; one valve largest, keel'd.

1. *D. Cynosuroides. American Cock's-foot-grafs.* Spikes scatter'd, pointing one way, numerous; flowers closely tiled; culm upright. Flowers in August and September. ʒ. Native of North America. Introduced in 1781 by Mr. William Curtis.

2. *D. Stricta. Sea Cock's-foot-grafs.* Spikes terminal, mostly in pairs; flowers remote, pressed close to the stem; culm and leaves stiff and straight. Flowers in August and September. ʒ. Native of England.

3. *D. Patens. Spreading Cock's-foot-grafs.* Spikes scatter'd, pointing one way, few; flowers closely tiled; stem declining, leaves expanding. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of North America. Introduced in 1781 by Mr. William Curtis.

4. *D. Glomerata. Rough Cock's-foot-grafs.* Glume many-flower'd; panicle pointing one way, congregated. Flowers in June and August. ʒ. Native of Britain.

73. *STIPA.* Glumes two-valved, one-flower'd; exteri-

or valve of the corolla with a terminal awn; base jointed.

1. *S. Pennata*. *Soft Feather-grass*. Awns woolly. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.

2. *S. Juncea*. *Rush-leav'd Feather-grass*. Awns naked, straight; calyx longer than the seed; polish'd within. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of France and Switzerland. Introduced in 1772 by Monsieur Richard.

74. *LAGURUS*. Glumes two-valved, awn downy; exterior petal of the corolla, with two terminal awns, the third on the back twisted.

1. *L. Ovatus*. *Oval-spik'd Lagurus*, or *Hare's-tail*. Spike egg-form, awn'd. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1640.

75. *ROTTBOELLIA*. Spine jointed, rather columnar, in many thread-form. Glume egg-lance-shaped, flat, simple or two-parted. Florets alternate on the winding spine.

1. *R. Incurvata*. *Sea Hard-grass*. Spike columnar, awl-shaped; glumes awl-shaped, pressed close, two-parted. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

76. *AIRA*. Glume two-valved, two-flower'd; florets without a rudiment between.

§ (Awnless.)

## § (Awnless.)

1. *A. Aquatica. Water Hair-grass.* Panicle expanding; flowers polished, longer than the glume; leaves flat. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

## § § (Awn'd.)

2. *A. Cæspitosa. Turfy Hair-grass.* Leaves flat; panicle expanding; petals downy, awn'd at the base; awn straight, short. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *A. Flexuosa. Heath Hair-grass.* Leaves like bristles, culms almost naked; panicle divaricated; peduncles winding. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *A. Montana. Mountain Hair-grass.* Leaves like bristles; panicle close; florets hairy at the base; awn rather long and twisted. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *A. Canescens. Grey Hair-grass.* Leaves like bristles; the sheathy summit rolled up beneath against the panicle. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
6. *A. Precox. Early Hair-grass.* Leaves like bristles; sheaths angled; flowers panicle-spiked; florets awned at the base. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.
7. *A. Caryophylla. Silvery-leav'd Hair-grass.* Leaves like bristles; panicle divaricated; flowers distant. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.



77. MELICA. Glume two-valved; two-flower'd; rudiment of a third floret between.

1. M. Ciliata. *Ciliated Melic-grafs.* Exterior petal of the lower floret fringed. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the North of Europe. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.
2. M. Nutans. *Mountain Melic-grafs.* Petals beardless; panicle nodding, simple. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
3. M. Uniflora. *Single-flower'd Wood Melic-grafs.* Panicle thin; calyx's two-flower'd; one floret with both stamens and pistils, the other with neither. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
4. M. Cœrulea. *Purple Melic-grafs.* Panicle condensed; flowers cylindric. Flowers in August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
5. M. Altissima. *Tall Melic-grafs.* Petals beardless; panicle most branched. Flowers in August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

78. BRIZA. Glume two-valved, many-flower'd; spikelets pointing two ways, valvelets heart-shaped, obtuse: the interior one minute.

1. B. Minor. *Small Quaking-grafs.* Spikelets triangular; florets seven; shorter than the calyx. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.
2. B. Virens. *Spanish Quaking-grafs.* Spikelets egg-shaped; florets seven, equal to the calyx. Flowers in July.  
 $\odot$ . Native of Spain. Introduced in 1787 by Mr. Zier.
3. B. Me-

3. B. Media. *Middle Quaking-grafs*. Spikelets egg-shaped; florets seven, longer than the calyx. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
  4. B. Maxima. *Great Quaking-grafs*. Spikelets heart-shaped; florets seventeen. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1633.
  5. B. Eragrostis. *Branched Quaking-grafs*. Spikelets lance-shaped; florets twenty. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
79. POA. Glume two-valved, many flower'd; little spikes egg-shaped; valves parched at the margin, most acute.
1. P. Aquatica. *Water Meadow-grafs*. Panicle diffuse; spikelets six-flower'd, linear. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
  2. P. Alpina. *Alpine Meadow-grafs*. Panicle diffuse, most branched; spikelets six-flower'd, heart-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
  3. P. Trivialis. *Common Meadow-grafs*. Panicle rather diffuse; spikelets three-flower'd, hairy at the base; culm erect, columnar. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Britain.
  4. P. Angustifolia. *Narrow-leaved Meadow-grafs*. Panicle diffuse; spikelets four-flower'd, rather hairy; culm erect, columnar. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.
  5. P. Gerardi. *Panicled Meadow-grafs*. Panicle upright; spikelets three-flower'd, smooth; corolla pointed,  
twice

twice as long as the calyx. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of the Alps of France, Italy, and Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

6. *P. Pratenfis. Great Meadow-grafs.* Panicle diffuse; spikelets five-flower'd, smooth; culm erect, columnar. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
7. *P. Annua. Annual Meadow-grafs.* Panicle diffuse, spreading horizontally from the culm; spikelets obtuse; culm oblique, compressed. Flowers from April to September. ☉. Native of Britain.
8. *P. Maritima. Sea Meadow-grafs.* Panicle in two rows pointing one way, egg-shaped, expanding below; branches mostly in three's; spikelets smooth; leaves flat; culm ascending. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *P. Pilosa. Hair-leaved Meadow-grafs.* Panicle expanding, upright; root-leaves hair-like. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.
10. *P. Eragrostis. Spreading Meadow-grafs.* Panicle expanding; pedicles winding; spikelets ferrated, ten-flower'd; glumes three-nerved. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
11. *P. Capillaris. - Hair-panicled Meadow-grafs.* Panicle loose, most expanding, capillary; leaves hairy; culm much branched. Flowers in October and November. ☉. Native of Virginia and Canada. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.
12. *P. Rigida. Hard Meadow-grafs.* Panicle lance-shaped,  
rather



rather branched, pointing one way; branchlets alternate, pointing the same way. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

13. *P. Compressa. Creeping Meadow-grass.* Panicle pointing one way, condensed; culm oblique, compressed. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.

14. *P. Nemoralis. Wood Meadow-grass.* Panicle tapering towards the top; spikelets mostly two-flower'd, sharp-pointed, rugged; culm curved inwards. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

15. *P. Bulbosa. Bulbous Meadow-grass.* Panicle pointing one way, rather expanding; spikelets four-flower'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.

16. *P. Distant. Distant Meadow-grass.* Panicle with branches sub-divided; flowers five-flower'd; florets distant, obtuse. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

17. *P. Cristata. Crested Meadow-grass.* Panicle spiked; glumes somewhat hairy; mostly four-flower'd, longer than the peduncle; petals awn'd. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

80. *FESTUCA.* Glume two-valv'd; spikelets oblong; somewhat columnar; valves pointed.

§ (Panicle pointing one way.)

1. *F. Bromoides. Barren Fescue-grass.* Spikelets erect; one of the valves of the glume entire, the other pointed. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.

2. *F. Ovi.*

2. *F. Ovina*. *Sheep's Fescue-grass*. Panicle condensed, awn'd; culm four-sided, almost naked; leaves like bristles. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Black-rooted Fescue-grass*. Roots black.
- $\beta$  *vivipara*. *Viviparous Fescue-grass*. Spikes bulb-bearing.
3. *F. Rubra*. *Red Fescue-grass*. Panicle rugged; spikelets six-flower'd, awn'd, the last floret awnless; culm semi-columnar. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *F. Amethystina*. *Purple Fescue-grass*. Panicle winding; spikelets pointing one way, inclined, somewhat awn'd; leaves like bristles. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *F. Duriuscula*. *Hard Fescue-grass*. Panicle oblong; spikelets six-flower'd, oblong, polish'd; leaves like bristles. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. *F. Dumetorum*. *Downy Fescue-grass*. Panicle spike-form, downy; leaves thread-form. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
7. *F. Elatior*. *Tall Fescue-grass*. Panicle erect; spikelets mostly awn'd, outer ones columnar. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
8. *F. Myurus*. *Wall Fescue-grass*. Panicle spiked; glumes most minute, awnless; flowers rugged, awns long. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.
9. *F. Uniglumis*. *Sea Fescue-grass*. Panicle rather simple, condensed, erect, awn'd; glumes one-valv'd; florets distant. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.
- § § (Pa-

§ § (Panicle pointing various ways.)

10. F. Decumbens. *Decumbent Fescue-grass*. Panicle erect; spikelets rather egg-shaped, awnless; glume larger than the florets; culm decumbent. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
11. F. Fluitans. *Flote Fescue-grass*. Panicle branched, erect; spikelets nearly fitting, columnar, awnless. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
12. F. Calycina. *Bearded-leaved Fescue-grass*. Panicle condensed; spikelets linear; glume longer than the florets; leaves bearded at the base. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.

81. BROMUS. Glume two-valv'd; spikelets oblong, columnar, pointing two ways; awn beneath the summit.

1. B. Secalinus. *Field Brome-grass*. Panicle expanding; spikelets egg-shaped; awns straight; seeds distinct. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of England.
2. B. Mollis. *Soft Brome-grass*. Panicle almost upright; spikes egg-shaped, somewhat hairy; awns straight; leaves most soft, downy. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. B. Squarrosus. *Ragged Brome-grass*. Panicle nodding; spikes egg-shaped; awns divaricated. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
4. B. Asper. *Wood Brome-grass*. Panicle branched, nodding, rough; spikelets linear, rather columnar; ten-flower'd, hairy, awn'd; culm and leaves rugged. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.
5. B. Ste-



5. *B. Sterilis*. *Barren Brome-grafs*. Panicle expanding; spikelets oblong, pointing two ways; glumè awn'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.
6. *B. Arvensis*. *Corn Brome-grafs*. Panicle nodding; spikelets egg-shaped, oblong. Flowers in July. ♀: Native of Britain.
7. *B. Tectorum*. *Nodding Panicked Brome-grafs*. Panicle nodding; spikelets linear. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Europe. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
8. *B. Giganteus*. *Tall Brome-grafs*. Panicle nodding; spikelets four-flower'd; awns short. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *B. Rubens*. *Spanish Brome-grafs*. Panicle bundled; spikelets nearly fitting, downy, awns upright. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
10. *B. Madritensis*. *Wall Brome-grafs*. Panicle thin, upright-expanding; spikelets linear, intermediate ones in pairs; pedicles thicker towards the top. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.
11. *B. Pinnatus*. *Spiked Brome-grafs*. Spikelets alternate, nearly fitting, columnar; culm undivided. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.
12. *B. Distachyos*. *Two-spiked Brome-grafs*. Spikes two, erect, alternate. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of the South of Europe, and the Levant. Introduced by Monsieur Richard in 1772.

82. AVENA. Glume two-valved, many-flower'd, awn on the back twisted.

1. A. Siberica. *Siberian Oat-grafs*. Panicked; glume one-flower'd; seeds shaggy; awn thrice as long as the calyx. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1777 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.
2. A. Elatior. *Tall Oat-grafs*. Panicked; glumes two-flower'd; florets with both stamens and pistils almost awnless, the ones with only stamens, awn'd. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. A. Pensylvanica. *Pensylvanian Oat-grafs*. Panicle tapering; glumes two-flower'd; seed downy; awns twice as long as the glume. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Pennsylvania. Introduced in 1785 by William Pitcairn, M. D.
4. A. Læflingiana. *Spanish Oat-grafs*. Panicle contracted; florets two-fold, shaggy, one of them peduncled, both two-awn'd at top, awn on the back reflected. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.
5. A. Sativa. *Cultivated Oat*. Panicked; glume two-seeded; seeds polished, one-awn'd. Flowers in July. ☉.  
 Var. α nigra. *Cultivated black Oat*.  
 β alba. *Cultivated white Oat*.
6. A. Nuda. *Naked Oat*. Panicked; glumes three-flower'd; receptacle exceeding the glume; petals awn'd on the back; third floret awnless. Flowers in July. ☉.
7. A. Fatua. *Wild Oat-grafs*. Panicked; glumes three-flower'd;

flower'd; florets all awn'd, and hairy at the base.  
Flowers in August. ʒ. Native of Britain.

8. A. Pubescens. *Soft Oat-grafs*. Rather spik'd; glumes mostly three-flower'd, hairy at the base; leaves flat, downy. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of Britain.

9. A. Sterilis. *Bearded Oat-grafs*. Panicled; glumes five-flower'd; exterior florets awn'd, and hairy at the base, the interior ones awnless. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Barbary. Introduced in 1777 by Monsieur Thouin.

10. A. Flavescens. *Yellow Oat-grafs*. Panicle loose; glumes three-flower'd, short; all the florets awn'd. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of Britain.

11. A. Fragilis. *Brittle Oat-grafs*. Spik'd; glumes four-flower'd, longer than the florets. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Spain and Portugal. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

12. A. Pratensis. *Meadow Oat-grafs*. Spik'd; glume five-flower'd. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of Britain.

83. ARUNDO. Glume two-valved; florets collected; girt with wool.

1. A. Donax. *Manur'd Reed-grafs*. Glumes five-flower'd; panicle diffuse; culm woody. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1648 in Oxford Garden.

Var. α *Common Manured Reed-grafs*.

β *vericolor. Striped Reed-grafs*.



2. *A. Phragmitis*. *Common Reed-grafs*. Glume five-flower'd; panicle loose. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *A. Epigejos*. *Small Reed-grafs*. Glume one-flower'd; panicle erect; leaves smooth underneath. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
4. *A. Calamagrostis*. *Wood Reed-grafs*. Glume one-flower'd, polished; corolla woolly; culm branched. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *A. Arenaria*. *Sea Reed-grafs*. Glume one-flower'd; leaves roll'd inwards, dagger-pointed. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. *A. Colorata*. *Reed Canary-grafs*. Glume keel'd, one-flower'd; corolla smooth, with two pencil-form tufts of wool at the base; leaves flat. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

84. *SECALE*. Glumes opposite, two-valv'd, two-flower'd, solitary; Corolla two-valv'd, exterior one awn'd.

1. *S. Cereale*. *Rye*. Fringes of the glumes rugged. Flowers in June and July. ☉.  
 Var.  $\alpha$  *hybernum*. *Winter manured Rye*.  
 $\beta$  *vernum*. *Spring manured Rye*.
2. *S. Villosum*. *Wood Rye-grafs*. Scales of the glume wedge-form; fringe of the glume downy. Flowers in July. Native of Britain.

85. TRITICUM. Glume two-valved, solitary, many-flower'd; corolla two-valved, the outer valve obtuse, tapering, distended, inner one flat.

1. T. *Æstivum*. *Summer Wheat*. Glume four-flower'd, swelling, smooth, tiled, awn'd. Flowers in July. ☉.
2. T. *Hybernum*. *Winter or Lammas Wheat*. Glume four-flower'd, swelling, polished, tiled, nearly awnless. Flowers in July. ♂.
3. T. *Turgidus*. *Turgid or Cone Wheat*. Glume four-flower'd, swelling, downy, tiled, obtuse. Flowers in July. ♂.
4. T. *Polonicum*. *Polish Wheat*. Glume two-flower'd; naked; florets with very long awns; teeth of the spine bearded. Flowers in July. ☉. Cultivated in 1692.
5. T. *Spelta*. *Spelt Wheat*. Glume lop'd, four-flower'd; florets awn'd with stamens and pistils, intermediate one with neither. Flowers in July and August. ♂.
6. T. *Monococum*. *One-grain'd Wheat*. Glume mostly three-flower'd, the first awn'd, the intermediate one with only stamens. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Cultivated in 1658 in the Oxford Garden.
7. T. *Prostratum*. *Trailing Wheat-grass*. Spike egg-shaped, compress'd, two-sided; glume and corolla smooth; awn shorter than the floret. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Monsieur Thouin.
8. T. *Junceum*. *Rush Wheat-grass*. Glumes lop'd, five-flower'd; leaves roll'd inwards. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

9. *T. Repens.* *Dog's-grass*, or *Couch-grass*. Glume awl-shaped, tapering, three or four-flower'd; leaves flat. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
10. *T. Maritimum.* *Sea Wheat-grass*. Glume many-flower'd; florets sharp-pointed; spike branchy. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
11. *T. Tenellum.* *Dwarf Wheat-grass*. Glume mostly four-flower'd; florets awnless, acute; leaves like bristles. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.
12. *T. Unilaterale.* *Spiked Sea Wheat-grass*. Glume one-sided, alternate, awnless. Flowers in June and July, ☉. Native of Britain.
13. *T. Unioloides.* *Linear-spiked Wheat-grass*. Spikelets linear, lance-shaped, pointing two ways, keel'd. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

86. **HORDEUM.** Glumes lateral, two-valv'd, one-flower'd, three-fold.

1. *H. Vulgare.* *Spring Barley*. All the florets awn'd, with two rows more erect. Flowers in July. ☉.
2. *H. Hexastichon.* *Winter Barley*. All the florets awn'd; seeds in six equal rows. Flowers in July. ☉.
3. *H. Distichon.* *Common Barley*. Lateral florets with only stamens, awnless; seeds angular, tiled. Flowers in July. ☉.

4. *H. Zeo-*



4. H. Zeocriton. *Battle-dore Barley*. Lateral florets with only stamens, awnless, angular, expanding, barked. Flowers in July. ☉.
5. H. Bulbosum. *Bulbous Barley*. Florets three-fold awn'd; involucre bristly fringed. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Italy and the Levant. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.
6. H. Murinum. *Wall Barley*. Lateral florets with only stamens awn'd; intermediate involucre fringed. Flowers from April to August. ☉. Native of Britain.
7. H. Pratenfe. *Meadow Barley*. Florets all awn'd, lateral ones with only stamens; all the partial involucre rugged. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.
8. H. Jubatum. *Long-bearded Barley*. Awns and involucre bristle-form, most long. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Canada and Hudson's Bay. Introduced in 1782 by the Hudson's Bay Company.

87. ELYMUS. Glumes lateral, two-valved, aggregate, many flower'd.

1. E. Arenarius. *Sea Lime-grass*. Spike erect, close; glume woolly, longer than the florets. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. E. Sibericus. *Siberian Lyme-grass*. Spike close, pendulous; spikelets two-fold, longer than the glume. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. *E. Canadensis*. *Canadian Lyme-grass*. Spike nodding, expanding; inferior spikelets three-fold, upper ones in pairs. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Canada and Virginia. Introduced before 1699 by the Rev. John Banister.
  4. *E. Caninus*. *Bearded Quick-grass*, or *Dog-grass*. Spike nodding, close; spikelets straight, without an involucre, the lowest double. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Virginia.
  5. *E. Virginicus*. *Virginian Lime-grass*. Spike erect; spikelets three-flower'd; involucre scored. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of Virginia. Introduced in 1781 by Mr. William Curtis.
  6. *E. Europæus*. *European Lyme-grass*. Spike erect; spikelets two-flowered, equalling the involucre. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
  7. *E. Caput Medusæ*. *Portugal Lime-grass*. Spikelets two-flower'd; involucre bristly-form, most expanding. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Portugal. Introduced in 1784 by Monsieur Thouin.
  8. *E. Hystrix*. *Rough Lime-grass*. Spike erect; spikelets destitute of an involucre, expanding. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.
88. **LOLIUM**. Glume one-leav'd, permanent, many-flower'd.
1. *L. Perenne*. *Perennial Darnel*, or *Ray-grass*. Spike awnless;

lefs; spikelets compressed, many-flower'd. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. L. Temulentum. *Annual Darnel-grafs.* Spike awn'd; spikelets compressed, many-flower'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Britain.

89. CYNOSURUS. Glume two-valved, many-flower'd; proper receptacle one-sided, leafy.

1. C. Cristatus. *Crested Dog's-tail-grafs.* Bractes wing-cleft. ♀. Flowers in August. Native of Britain.
2. C. Echinatus. *Rough Dog's-tail-grafs.* Bractes wing'd, chaffy, awn'd. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of England.
3. C. Erucæformis. *Linear-spiked Dog's-tail-grafs.* Spike compound; spikelets scatter'd; fructification upright; glumes one and two-flower'd; valves obtuse, boat-form; keel obtuse. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Russia and Hudsons-Bay. Introduced in 1773 by Monsieur Richard.
4. C. Lima. *Imbricated Dog's-tail-grafs.* Spike pointing one way; interior valve of the glume under the spikelets. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
5. C. Durus. *Rigid Dog's-tail-grafs.* Spikelets pointing one way, alternate, sitting, rigid, obtuse, pressed close to the stem. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.

6. C. Cæ-



6. *C. Cæruleus*. *Blue Dog's-tail-grass*. Bractes entire. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

7. *C. Egyptius*. *Creeping Dog's-tail-grass*. Spikes finger'd, four-fold, obtuse, most expanding, pointed; glume sharp-pointed; stem creeping, leaves opposite. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of Africa, Asia, and America. Introduced in 1770, by Monsieur Richard.

8. *C. Aureus*. *Golden-spiked Dog's-tail-grass*. Spikelets of the panicle with only stamens, pendulous, three-fold; florets awn'd. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

90. TRIPSACUM. (S) Glume four-flower'd; Corolla membranous. (P) Glume with perforated indentures; Corolla two-valv'd; seed one.

1. *T. Dactyloides*. *Rough-leaved Tripsacum*. (S) and (P) in separate spikes on the same plant. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Virginia. Introduced before 1640 by Mr. John Tradescant.

91. AXYRIS. (S) Calyx three-parted; Corolla none. (P) Calyx two-leaved; Corolla none; seed one.

1. *A. Ceratoides*. *Shrubby Axyris*. Leaves lance-shaped, downy; (P) woolly. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Peter Simon Pallas, M. D.

2. *A. Amaranthoides*. *Simple-spiked Axyris*. Leaves egg-shaped;

shaped; stem erect; spike simple. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

92. COMPTONIA. (S) Catkin; Calyx two-leav'd; Corolla none. (P) Catkin; Calyx six-leav'd; Corolla none. Nut egg-form.

1. C. Asplenifolia. *Fern-leav'd Comptonia*. Flowers from March to May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1714 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

93. HOLCUS. (SP) Glumes one or two-flower'd; Corolla awn'd. Seed one. (S) Glumes two-valv'd; Corolla none.

1. H. Halepensis. *Panicled Holcus*. Glume smooth; (SP) awnless. (S) awn'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1699 by Mr. Jacob Bobart.

2. H. Mollis. *Soft Holcus, or Creeping Soft-Grass*. Glume two-flower'd, almost naked; (SP) awnless; (S) with knotted awns. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

3. H. Lanatus. *Woolly Holcus, or Meadow Soft-Grass*. Glumes two-flower'd, downy; (SP) awnless; (S) awn recurved. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

4. H. Odoratus. *Sweet-scented Holcus*. Glume three-flowered, awnless, pointed; (SP) with only two stamens. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Canada and

and the North of Europe. Introduced in 1777 by Brooke Watson, Esq.

94. CENCHRUS. Involucre jagg'd, hedge-hog'd, two-flower'd. Glume two-flower'd; (SP) Corolla awnless; Seed one. (S) Corolla awnless.

1. C. Racemosus. *Branching Cenchrus*. Panicle spiked, Glume arm'd with awl-shaped prickles, fringed, Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

2. C. Capitatus. *Oval-spiked Cenchrus*. [Spike egg-shaped, simple. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of France. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

95. ÆGILOPS. (SP) Glumes mostly three-flower'd, cartilagenous; Corolla terminated by a triple awn; Seed one. (S) Glume and Corolla as in the former.

1. Æ. Ovata. *Oval-spiked Hard-Grass*. Spike awn'd; Glumes all three-awn'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

2. Æ. Triuncialis. *Long-spiked Hard-Grass*. Spike awn'd; interior glumes two-awn'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.

96. ANDROPOGON. (SP) Glumes one-flower'd; Corolla



Corolla awn'd at the base; Seed one. ⑤ Glume and Corolla the same as the former.

1. A. Ischæmum. *Woolly Andropogon*. Spikes finger'd, numerous; florets fitting, awn'd and awnless; pedicels woolly. Flowers in August. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1778 by Mr. Thomas Blackie.

### Order TRIGYNIA.

97. HOLOSTEUM. Calyx five-leaved; petals five. Capsule one-cell'd, somewhat cylindrical, gaping at top.

1. H. Umbellatum. *Umbel'd Holosteum*. Flowers in umbels. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

98. POLYCARPON. Calyx five-leav'd; Petals five, minute, egg-shaped. Capsule one-cell'd, three-valved.

1. P. Tetraphyllum. *Four-leav'd Polycarpon*. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

99. MONTIA. Calyx two-leaved; Corolla one-petal'd, irregular; Capsule one-cell'd, three-valved.

1. M. Fontana. *Water Chick-weed*. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Britain.

100. MOLLUGO. Calyx five-leaved; Corolla none; Capsule three-cell'd, three-valved.

1. M. Verticillata. *Whorl'd Mollugo*. Leaves in whorls, wedge-form, acute; stem sub-divided, declining; peduncles one-flower'd. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

101. MINUARTIA. Calyx five-leaved; Corolla none; Capsule one-cell'd, three-valved; Seeds few.

1. M. Dichotoma. *Forked Minuartia*. Flowers of the fork crowded. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

102. KOENIGIA. Calyx three-leav'd; Corolla none; Seed one, egg-form, naked.

1. K. Islandica. *Iceland Koenigia*. Flowers in April. ☉. Native of Iceland. Introduced in 1773 by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

103. AMARANTHUS. ♂ Calyx three or five-leaved; Corolla none; Stamens three or five; ♀ Calyx three or five-leaved; Corolla none; Capsule one-cell'd, opening horizontally. Seed one.

§ (♂ with three stamens.)

1. A. Albus. *White Amaranthus*. Flowers in clusters, axillary, two-parted; bractes awl'd; leaves egg-shaped, notched, marked with lines, upright. Flowers in July

July and August. ☉. Native of North America.  
Introduced in 1778 by Monsieur Thouin.

2. A. Græcizans. *Pellitory-leaved Amaranthus*. Flowers in clusters, axillary; leaves lance-shaped, obtuse; margin scollop'd. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1723 in Chelsea Garden.
3. A. Triflis. *Round-headed Amaranthus*. Flowers in roundish clusters, somewhat spiked; leaves egg-heart-shaped, end-nicked, shorter than the petioles. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of China. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. A. Lividus. *Livid Amaranthus*. Flowers in roundish clusters, somewhat spiked; leaves rounded, egg-shaped, ending in a blunt scallop. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. A. Oleraceus. *Eatable Amaranthus*. Flowers in clusters; (S) with three and five stamens; leaves egg-shaped, most obtuse, end-nick'd, wrinkled. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the East Indies. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. A. Blitum. *Leafy Amaranthus*, or *Blite*. Flowers in lateral clusters; flowers three-cleft; leaves egg-shaped, ending in a blunt scallop; stem diffuse. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of England.
7. A. Viridis. *Green Amaranthus*. Flowers in clusters; (S) three-cleft; leaves egg-shaped, end-nick'd; stem erect. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Europe and Brazil. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

§ § (S) with



§ § ( ♂ with five stamens.)

8. A. Hybridus. *Cluster'd Amaranthus*. Racemes doubly compound, crowded, naked; spikelets in pairs. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. J. Tradescant Junior.
9. A. Retroflexus. *Hairy Amaranthus*. Racemes lateral, terminal; stems winding, hairy; branches recurved. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of Pennsylvania. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
10. A. Hypochondriacus. *Prince's Feather*, or *Amaranthus*. Racemes compound, crowded, erect; leaves egg-dagger-shaped. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
11. A. Caudatus. *Pendulous Amaranthus*. Racemes doubly compound, cylindrical, pendulous, most long. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of the East Indies. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
- Var. α *Common Pendulous Amaranthus*, or *Love lies bleeding*.
- β *Tree Amaranthus*.

### Order ENNEAGYNIA.

104. EMPETRUM. ♂ Calyx three-parted; Corolla three-petal'd; Stamens long; ♀ Calyx three-parted; Corolla three-petal'd; Berry nine-seeded.
1. C. Nigrum. *Black-berried Heath; Crow*, or *Crake-berry*. Stems procumbent. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.

CLASS

C L A S S IV.

TETRANDRIA. Four Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, one-seeded, beneath.*

105. GLOBULARIA. Cor. one-petal'd, irregular; seed with a plume.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, one-seeded, above; aggregate.*

106. CEPHALANTHUS. Cal. common, none; recept. globular, downy; seed woolly.

107. DIPSACUS. Cal. common, leafy; recept. conical; chaffy; seed oblong-square.

108. SCABIOSA. Cal. common; recept. elevated, rather chaffy; seed crown'd.

109. KNAUTIA. Cal. common, oblong; recept. flat, naked; seed downy.

( || 39. *Valeriana Siberica.* )

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, one-fruited; beneath.*

110. CENTUNCULUS. Cor. wheel-shaped; Cal. four-parted; Capsule one-cell'd.

111. PLANTAGO. Cor. reflected; Cal. four-parted; Capsule two-cell'd.

112. BUDDLEIA. Cor. bell-shaped; Cal. four-cleft; Capsule two-cell'd.

( || 232. *Gentiana, campestris et cruciata.* )

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, one-fruited; above.*

113. MITCHELLA. Cor. two, tubular; Cal. four-tooth'd; berry four-seeded.

114. SANGUISORBA. Cor. flat; Cal. two-leaved; Capsule four-corner'd.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, double-fruited; beneath.*

115. HOUSTONIA. Cor. tubular; Cal. four-tooth'd.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, double-fruited; above.*

116. RUBIA. Cor. bell-shaped; fruit berried.

117. GALIUM. Cor. flat; fruit nearly globular.

118. ASPERULA. Cor. tubular; fruit nearly globular.

119. SHERARDIA. Cor. tubular; fruit crown'd; seeds three-tooth'd.

120. SPERMACOCE. Cor. tubular; fruit crown'd; seeds two-tooth'd.

121. CRUCIANELLA. Cor. tubular, awn'd; fruit naked; seeds linear.

¶. (SP) *Flowers four-petal'd; beneath.*

122. EPIMEDIUM. Nectaries four, resting upon the petals.

123. PTELEA. Cor. leathery; Cal. four-parted; Drupe dry, comprefs'd.

124. AMMANNIA. Cor. seldom present; Cal. tubular, eight-tooth'd.

( || 210. *Euonymus europæus, verrucosus, et atropurpureus.* )

¶. (SP) *Flowers four-petal'd; above.*

125. TRAPA. Cal. four-parted; nut arm'd with conical thorns.

126. COR-



126. CORNUS. Cal. four-tooth'd, deciduous; Drupe with nut two-cell'd.

127. LUDWIGIA. Cal. four-parted; Capsule four-cell'd, four-corner'd.

¶. (SP) *Flowers incomplete; beneath.*

128. ALCHEMILLA. Cal. eight-cleft; seed one, inclosed in the calyx.

( || 331. *Convallaria bifolia.* )

¶. (SP) *Flowers incomplete; above.*

129. ISNARDIA. Cal. bell-shaped, permanent; Capsule four-cell'd.

130. ELÆAGNUS. Cal. bell-shaped, deciduous; Drupe.

¶. \* GYNANDRIA. (SP) *Flowers growing on the spadix.*

131. POTHOS. Calyx a sheath; spadix simple; petals four.

¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) *on the same plant.*

132. URTICA. { (S) Calyx four-leaved; Cor. none; necessary cup-form.  
(P) Calyx two-valved; Cor. none; seed one.

133. LITTORELLA. { (S) Cal. four-leaved; Cor. four-cleft; stamens long.  
(P) Cal. none; Cor. four-cleft; style long; seed a nut.

¶. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) *on two distinct plants.*

134. HIPPOPHÆ. { (S) Cal. two-parted; Cor. none.  
(P) Cal. two-cleft; Cor. none; berry one-seeded.

135. VISCUM. { (S) Cal. four-parted; Cor. none.  
(P) Cal. four-leaved; Cor. none; berry  
one-seeded.

¶. \*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. (SP) and (S)  
or (P) on the same plant.

136. VALANTIA. { (SP) Cal. none; Cor. four-parted;  
style two-cleft.  
(S) Cal. none; Cor. three or four-  
parted; stamens three or four.  
137. PARIETARIA. { (SP) Cal. four-cleft; Cor. none;  
seed one.  
(P) Cal. four-cleft; Cor. none; seed  
one.

### Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

¶. (SP)

138. BUFFONIA. Cor. four-petal'd; Cal. four-leaved; Cap-  
sule one-cell'd.  
139. HYPERICUM. Cor. four-petal'd, unequal; Calyx two-  
leaved.  
140. HAMAMELIS. Cor. four-petal'd, very long; Calyx  
double.  
141. CUSCUTA. Cor. four-cleft, egg-shaped; Calyx four-  
cleft.  
142. APHANES. Cor. none; Calyx eight-cleft; seeds two.

¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) on the same plant.

143. MORUS. { (S) Calyx four-parted; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx four-leaved; Cor. none; seed  
one, berried.

144. BE-

144. BETULA. { (S) Catkin three-flower'd; Corolla four-parted.  
(P) Catkin two-flower'd; Corolla none.

¶. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

145. MYRICA. { (S) Catkin scaly; Corolla none.  
(P) Catkin scaly; Corolla none; Berry one-cell'd.

### Order TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) on the same plant.

146. BUXUS. { (S) Calyx three-leaved; Corolla two-petal'd.  
(P) Calyx four-leaved; Corolla three-petal'd.

### Order TETRAGYNIA. Four Pistils.

¶. (SP)

147. ILEX. Cor. one-petal'd; Cal. four-toothed; berry four-seeded.  
148. SAGINA. Cor. four-petal'd; Calyx four-leaved.  
149. TILLÆA. Cor. three or four-petal'd; Cal. three or four-leaved.  
150. POTAMOGETON. Corolla none; Cal. four-leaved; seeds four, sitting.  
151. RUPPIA. Cor. none; Calyx none; seeds four on pedicles.

( || 308. *Linum, radiola.* )



CLASS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

105. GLOBULARIA. Common Calyx tiled; proper one tubular; upper lip of the corolla two-parted, lower one three-parted; receptacle chaffy.

1. G. Vulgaris. *Common Globularia*, or *Blue Daisy*. Stem herbaceous; root-leaves with three teeth; those on the stem lance-shaped. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1739.

2. G. Cordifolia. *Wedge-leav'd Globularia*. Stem almost naked; leaves wedge-form, with three sharp points, the middle one least. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Hungary, Austria, and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. G. Nudicaulis. *Naked-stalk'd Globularia*. Stem naked; leaves most entire, lance-shaped. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

106. CEPHALANTHUS. Common Calyx none; proper one above, funnel-form; receptacle globular, naked; seed one, woolly.

1. C. Occidentalis. *American Button-wood*. Leaves opposite, and in three's. Flowers in August. ♀. Native

tive of North America. Introduced in 1735 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

107. DIPSACUS. Common Calyx many-leav'd, proper one above; receptacle chaffy; seed pillar-form,

1. D. Fullonum. *Teasel*. Leaves sitting, ferrated. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  fativus. *Manured Teasel*. Awns bent back like hooks.  
 $\beta$  sylvestris. *Wild Teasel*. Awns straight.

2. D. Laciniatus. *Cut-leav'd Teasel*. Leaves conjoin'd, indented. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1683 by James Sutherland.

3. D. Pilosus. *Small Teasel*. Leaves petioled, with appendages. Flowers in August. ♂. Native of Britain.

108. SCABIOSA. Common Calyx leafy, proper one double; receptacle chaffy or naked; seeds roll'd in a cover.

§ (Corollas four-cleft.)

1. S. Alpina. *Alpine Scabious*. Corolla equal, calyx tiled; flowers drooping, leaves winged, leaflets lance-shaped, ferrated. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy. Cultivated in 1570 by Mr. Hugh Morgan.

2. S. Transylvanica. *Transylvanian Scabious*. Corolla equal; calyx and chaff awn'd; root-leaves lyre-shaped; stem leaves wing-cleft. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Transylvania. Cultivated in 1699 by Mr. Jacob Bobart.

3. *S. Syriaca*. *Syrian Scabious*. Corollas equal; calyx tiled, chaff awn'd; stem forked; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1699 by Mr. Jacob Bobart.
4. *S. Leucantha*. *Snowy Scabious*. Corollas nearly equal; scales of the calyx egg-shaped, tiled; leaves wing-cleft. Flowers in September and October. ♀. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1739.
5. *S. Succisa*. *Devil's-bit Scabious*. Corollas equal; stem simple; branches near together; leaves lance-egg-shaped. Flowers in August and October. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. *S. Integrifolia*. *Red-flower'd Annual Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves undivided; root-leaves egg-shaped, serrated, those on the branches lance-shaped; stem herbaceous. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of France and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. *S. Tatarica*. *Giant Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves lance-shaped, wing-cleft; lobes somewhat tiled; stem hispid. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Russia. Introduced in 1779 by Chevalier Thunberg.
8. *S. Arvensis*. *Field Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves wing-cleft, gash'd; stem hispid. Flowers in July and October. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *S. Sylvatica*. *Broad-leav'd Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves undivided, egg oblong, serrated; stem hispid. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Austria and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1748.

§ § (Corollas five-cleft.)

10. *S. Gram-*



10. *S. Grammuntia*. *Cut-leav'd Scabious*. Calyx short; stem-leaves doubly winged, thread-form. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
11. *S. Columbaria*. *Fine-leav'd Scabious*. Corollas radiate, root-leaves egg-shaped, notched; stem-leaves winged, like bristles. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
12. *S. Sicala*. *Sicilian Scabious*. Corollas equal, shorter than the calyx; leaves lyre-shaped, wing-cleft. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Sicily. Introduced in 1783 by Abbé Pourret.
13. *S. Maritima*. *Sea Scabious*. Corollas radiate, shorter than the calyx; leaves winged, the highest linear, entire. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Italy and France. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
14. *S. Stellata*. *Starry Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves gash'd; receptacle of the flower roundish. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
15. *S. Prolifera*. *Prolific Scabious*. Corollas radiate; flowers nearly fitting; stem proliferous; leaves undivided. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1768.
16. *S. Atropurpurea*. *Sweet Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves gash'd; receptacle of the flowers awl-shaped. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Cultivated in 1629.
17. *S. Argentea*. *Silvery Scabious*. Corollas adiate; leaves wing-cleft; segments linear; peduncles most long; stem columnar. Flowers from June to October. ♀.  
Native

Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1713 by Mr. Thomas Fairchild.

18. *S. Palæstina*. *Palestine Scabious*. Corollas radiate; segments three-cleft; leaves undivided, somewhat serrated, the higher ones wing-cleft at the base. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Palestine. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

19. *S. Ochroleuca*. *Pale-white Scabious*. Corollas radiate; leaves doubly winged, linear. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

20. *S. Papposa*. *Downy-headed Scabious*. Corollas unequal; stem herbaceous, erect; leaves wing-cleft; seeds awn'd; plume feathery. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. P. Miller.

109. **KNAUTIA**. Common Calyx oblong, simple, from five to ten-flower'd; proper Calyx simple; Corollas irregular; receptacle naked.

1. *K. Orientalis*. *Oriental Knautia*. Leaves gashed; florets five, longer than the calyx. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1713.

110. **CENTUNCULUS**. Calyx four-cleft; Corolla four-cleft, expanding; stamens short; Capsule one-cell'd, opening horizontally.

1. *C. Minimus*. *Small Centunculus*, or *False Pimpernel*.  
Stems

Stems procumbent ; leaves roundish, alternate. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.

111. **PLANTAGO.** Calyx four-cleft ; Corolla four-cleft, border reflected ; Stamens very long ; Capsule two-cell'd, opening horizontally.

§ (Scape naked.)

1. *P. Major.* *Great Plantain*, or *Way-bread*. Leaves egg-shaped, smooth, seven-nerv'd ; scape columnar ; spike with florets tiled. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *vulgaris.* *Broad-leaved Great Plantain.*

$\beta$  *Befom Plantain.* Panicle scatter'd.

$\gamma$  *rosea.* *Rose Plantain.*

2. *P. Maxima.* *Broad-leav'd Plantain.* Leaves egg-shaped ; somewhat tooth'd, downy, nine-nerv'd ; spike cylindrical, tiled ; scape columnar. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1763 by Mr. James Gordon.

3. *P. Asiatica.* *Asiatic Plantain.* Leaves egg-shaped, smooth ; stalk angled ; spike with florets distinct. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1787 by Monsieur Thouin.

4. *P. Media.* *Hoary Plantain.* Leaves egg-lance-shaped, rather downy, cylindrical ; scape columnar. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

5. *P. Virginica.* *Virginian Plantain.* Leaves lance-egg-shaped, downy, somewhat toothed ; spike with flowers remote ; scape columnar. Flowers from June to Sep-



September. ☉. Native of North America. Introduced in 1775 by Monsieur Thouin.

6. *P. Altissima*. *Tall Plantain*. Leaves lance-shaped, five-nerv'd, toothed, smooth; spike oblong, cylindrical; scape somewhat angled. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1777 by Joseph Nicholas de Jaquin, M. D.
7. *P. Lanceolata*. *Rib-wort Plantain*. Leaves lance-shaped, five-nerv'd; spike rather egg-shaped, naked; scape angled. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.
8. *P. Lagopus*. *Round-headed Plantain*. Leaves lance-shaped, somewhat toothed; spike egg-shaped, shaggy; scape columnar. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
9. *P. Lusitanica*. *Portugal Plantain*. Leaves broad, lance-shaped, three-nerv'd, somewhat tooth'd, and somewhat downy; scape angled; spike oblong, shaggy. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1781 by P. M. A. Broussonet, M. D.
10. *P. Albicans*. *Woolly Plantain*. Leaves lance-shaped, oblique, downy; spike cylindrical; scape columnar. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of France and Spain. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.
11. *P. Alpina*. *Alpine Plantain*. Leaves linear, flat; scape columnar, shaggy; spike oblong, erect. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria and Switzerland. Introduced in 1774 by William Pitcairn, M.D.

12. *P. Ma-*

12. *P. Maritima*. *Sea Plantain*. Leaves semi-cylindrical, entire, woolly at the base; scape columnar. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *P. Subulata*. *Awl-leav'd Plantain*. Leaves awl-shaped, three-sided, scored, rugged; scape columnar. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.
14. *P. Coronopus*. *Buckshorn Plantain*. Leaves linear, toothed, lying on the ground in form of a star; scape columnar. Flowers in June and August. ☉. Native of Britain.
15. *P. Loeslingii*. *Narrow-leaved Plantain*. Leaves linear, somewhat toothed; spike egg-shaped; bractes keel'd, membranous; scape columnar. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

§ § (Stem branchy.)

16. *P. Pfyllium*. *Clammy Plantain*. Stem herbaceous; leaves somewhat tooth'd, recurved; heads leafless. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe and the Canary Isles. Cultivated in 1562.
17. *P. Squarrosa*. *Leafy spiked Plantain*. Stem herbaceous, branched, spreading on the ground; leaves linear, entire; heads shaggy. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Introduced in 1787 by Mr. Zier.
18. *P. Indica*. *Indian Plantain*. Stem herbaceous, leaves entire, reflected, fringed; heads leafy. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Egypt and India. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
19. *P. Cynops*. *Shrubby Plantain*. Stem woody; leaves  
thread-

thread-form, entire, upright; heads somewhat leafy. Flowers from May to August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

112. BUDDLEIA. Calyx four-cleft; Corolla four-cleft; Stamens from the clefts; Capsule two-furrowed, two-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. B. Globosa. *Round-headed Buddleia*. Leaves lance-shaped; heads solitary. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Chili. Introduced in 1774 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

113. MITCHELLA. Corolla one-petal'd, above; two-fold, on one germ. Berry two-cleft, four-seeded.

1. M. Repens. *Creeping Mitchella*. Flowers in June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced about 1761 by Mr. John Bertram.

114. SANGUISORBA. Calyx two-leaved; Germ between the Corolla and Calyx.

1. S. Officinalis. *Great Wild Burnet*. Spike egg-form. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathfrak{U}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Burnet Saxifrage*.

$\beta$  *Ear-leav'd Burnet Saxifrage*. Native of Italy.

2. S. Media. *Short-spiked Burnet Saxifrage*. Spikes cylindrical. Flowers from July to September.  $\mathfrak{U}$ . Native of Canada. Introduced in 1785 by Mr. John Bell.

3. S. Ca.



3. *S. Canadensis*. *Canadian Burnet Saxifrage*. Spikes most long. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1640.

115. **HOUSTONIA**. Corolla one-petal'd, funnel-form; Capsule two-cell'd, two-seeded.

1. *H. Cærulea*. *Blue-flower'd Houstonia*. Root-leaves egg-shaped; stem compound; the first peduncles two-flower'd. Flowers most part of the Summer. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced by Mr. Archibald Menzies, 1785.

116. **RUBIA**. Corolla one-petal'd, bell-shaped; berries two; one seeded.

1. *R. Tinctorum*. *Dyer's Madder*. Leaves annual; stem prickly. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.
2. *R. Peregrina*. *Wild Madder*. Leaves perennial, linear, polished on the upper surface. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
3. *R. Cordifolia*. *Heart-leav'd Madder*. Leaves perennial, in fours; heart-shaped. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1783 by Mr. John Bell.

117. **GALIUM**. Corolla one-petal'd, flat; Seeds two, roundish.

§ (Fruit smooth.)

1. *G. Ru-*

1. *G. Rubioides. Madder-leav'd Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves in fours, lance-egg-shaped, equal, rugged underneath; stem erect. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
2. *G. Palustre. White Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves in fours, inversely egg-shaped, unequal; stems diffuse. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *G. Montanum. Mountain Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves mostly in fours, linear, polished; stem weak, rugged. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
4. *G. Uliginosum. Marsh Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves in sixes, lanced, prickly-ferrated downwards, dagger-pointed; corolla larger than the fruit. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *G. Spurium. Corn Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves in sixes; lance-shaped, keel'd, rugged, prickled backwards; joints simple. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of England.
6. *G. Pufillum. Least Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves in eights, hispid, linear, pointed, rather tiled; peduncles two-forked. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
7. *G. Verum. Yellow Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese-rening.* Leaves in eights, linear, furrow'd; branches flower-bearing, short. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
8. *G. Mollugo. Great Ladies Bedstraw.* Leaves in eights; egg-linear, somewhat ferrated, most expanding, dagger-

ger-pointed; stem limber, branches expanding:  
Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

9. *G. Sylvaticum*. *Wood Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves in eights, lance-shaped, polish'd; margin rugged; peduncles capillary; stem erect, smooth, columnar. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1713.

10. *G. Linifolium*. *Flax-leav'd Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves mostly in sevens, linear, lance-shaped, polish'd; peduncles capillary; stem erect, four-sided. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

11. *G. Rigidum*. *Rigid Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves in whorls, linear, rough above; panicle angled; stem erect, columnar, shaggy. Flowers in June. ♀. Introduced in 1778.

12. *G. Aristatum*. *Bearded Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves in eights, polish'd; panicle capillary; petals awn'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1778 by Mr. Thomas Blackie.

13. *G. Glaucum*. *Glaucous Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves in whorls, linear; peduncles forked; stem polished. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1713.

§§ (Fruit hispid.)

14. *G. Boreale*. *Cross-leav'd Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves in fours, lance-shaped, three-nerv'd, smooth; stem erect. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Britain.



15. *G. Pilosum*. *Hairy Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves in fours, rather oval, downy, without nerves. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1778 by John Fothergill, M. D.
16. *G. Aparine*. *Common Ladies Bedstraw*, or *Cleavers*. Leaves in eights, lance-shaped, keel'd, rugged, prickled-backwards; knots downy. Flowers from May to August. ☉. Native of Britain.
17. *G. Parisiense*. *Small Ladies Bedstraw*. Leaves whorl'd, linear; peduncles two-cleft. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

118. *ASPERULA*. Corolla one-petal'd, funnel-form; Seed two, globular.

1. *A. Odorato*. *Sweet-scented Woodroof*. Leaves in eights, lance-shaped; flowers in bundles, peduncled. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *A. Arvensis*. *Field Woodroof*. Leaves in sixes; flowers fitting, aggregate, terminal. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of France and Germany. Introduced in 1772 by Monsieur Richard.
3. *A. Taurina*. *Broad-leaved Woodroof*. Leaves in fours; egg-lance-shaped; flowers in bundles, terminal. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. *A. Crassifolia*. *Thick-leav'd Woodroof*. Leaves in fours, oblong, roll'd at the edges, obtuse, hairy. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the Levant. Introduced in 1775 by Monsieur Thouin.

5. *A. Tinc-*

5. *A. Tinctoria*. *Narrow-leav'd Woodroof*. Leaves linear, lower ones in fives, intermediate in fours; stem flexible; flowers mostly three-cleft. Flowers in June and July. ☞. Native of France, Sweden, and Siberia. Cultivated in 1764 by Mr. James Gordon.

6. *A. Cynanchica*. *Small Woodroof, or Squinancy-wort*. Leaves in fours, linear, upper ones opposite; stem erect; flowers four-cleft. Flowers in July. ☞. Native of England.

7. *A. Lævigata*. *Shining Woodroof*. Leaves in fours, elliptic, nerveless, rather smooth; peduncles divaricated, three-forked; seeds rugged. Flowers in June. ☞. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1775 by Monsieur Thouin.

119. *SHERARDIA*. Corolla one-petal'd, funnel-form; Seeds two, three-toothed.

1. *S. Arvensis*. *Corn Sherardia, or Field Madder*. All the leaves whorl'd; flowers terminal. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.

120. *SPERMACOCE*. Corolla one-petal'd, funnel-form; Seeds two, toothed.

1. *S. Tenuior*. *Slender Button-weed*. Smooth; leaves linear; stamens inclosed; flowers in whorls. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of America. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. James Sherard, M. D.

121. *CRUCIANELLA*. Corolla one-petal'd, funnel-form;

form; tube thread-form; Border with a claw. Calyx two-leav'd; Seeds two, linear.

1. *C. Angustifolia*. *Narrow-leav'd Crucianella*. Upright; leaves in six's, linear; flowers spiked. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1659 in Oxford Garden.
2. *C. Latifolia*. *Broad-leav'd Crucianella*. Stem prostrate; leaves in fours, lance-shaped; flowers spiked. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1633.

122. EPIMEDIUM. Nectaries four, cup-form, lying on the Petals; Corolla four-petal'd; Calyx deciduous; Pericarp a Silique.

1. *E. Alpinum*. *Barren-wort*. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of the Alps of Italy. Cultivated in 1590 by Mr. John Gerard.

123. PTELEA. Corolla four-petal'd; Calyx four-parted; Fruit one; Seed in the centre of a roundish membrane.

1. *P. Trifoliata*. *Shrubby Trefoil*. Leaves three-fold. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Carolina and Virginia. Cultivated in 1724 by James Sherard, M. D.

124. AMMANNIA. Corolla four-petal'd, inserted in the Calyx, or none; Calyx one leaf folded, eight-toothed; Capsule four-cell'd.

1. *A. Ra-*



1. A. Ramosior. *Branching Ammannia*. Leaves half-stem-clasping; stem four-corner'd; branches most expanded. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1759.

125. TRAPA. Corolla four-petal'd; Calyx four-parted; Nut encompassed by four opposite conical thorns, which were the leaves of the calyx.

1. T. Natans. *Floating Water Caltrops*. Nuts four-thorn'd; thorns expanding. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Europe. Introduced in 1781 by Daniel Charles Solander, L. L. D.

126. CORNUS. Involucre generally four-leaved; Petals four; Drupe with Nut two-cell'd.

1. C. Suecica. *Herbaceous Dog-wood, or Dwarf Honey-suckle*. Herbaceous, two-branched. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. C. Canadensis. *Canadian Dog-wood*. Herbaceous without branches. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Canada. Introduced in 1774 by Doctor Fothergill, M. D.

3. C. Florida. *Great-flower'd Dog-wood*. Arborefcent; involucre largest; leaflets inversely heart-shaped. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. C. Mascula. *Cornelian Cherry, or Dog-wood*. Arborefcent; umbels equalling the involucre. Flowers

from February to April. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

5. *C. Sanguinea*. *Common Dog-wood*. Arboreſcent; branches ſtraight; leaves egg-shaped; cymes depreſſed in the middle. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. *C. Sericea*. *Blue-berried Dog-wood*. Arboreſcent, branches expanding; leaves egg-shaped, brown, filky underneath; cymes depreſſed. Flowers in Auguſt. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. *C. Alba*. *White berried Dog-wood*. Arboreſcent; branches recurved; leaves broad-egg-shaped, hoary underneath; cymes depreſſed. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of North America and Siberia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. *C. Striſta*. *Upright Dog-wood*. Branches ſtiff and ſtraight; leaves egg-shaped, coloured, almoſt naked; cymes paniced. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. P. Miller.
9. *C. Paniculata*. *New Holland Dog-wood*. Branches upright; leaves egg-shaped, hoary underneath; cymes paniced. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.
10. *C. Alternifolia*. *Alternate-leav'd Dog-wood*. Leaves alternate. Flowers in September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1765 by Mr. James Gordon.

Var.

- Var.  $\alpha$  *corallina*. *Red-twigg'd alternate-leav'd Dog-wood.*  
 $\beta$  *virefcens*. *Green-twigg'd alternate-leav'd Dog-wood.*

127. LUDWIGIA. Corolla four-petal'd; Calyx four-parted; Capfule four-corner'd, many feeded.

1. L. *Alternifolia*. *Alternate-leav'd Ludwigia*. Leaves alternate, lance-shaped; ſtem erect. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Virginia. Introduced before 1752 by Thomas Dale, M. D.

128. ALCHEMILLA. Calyx eight-cleft; Corolla none; Seed one.

1. A. *Vulgaris*. *Common Ladies Mantle*. Leaves lobed, folded. Flowers from June to Auguſt. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Smooth-leav'd Common Ladies Mantle.*  
 $\beta$  *hybrida*. *Downy-leav'd Common Ladies Mantle.*

2. A. *Alpina*. *Alpine Ladies Mantle*. Leaves finger'd, ferrated. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

3. A. *Pentaphylla*. *Five-leav'd Ladies Mantle*. Leaves in fives, many-cleft, ſmooth. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

129. ISNARDIA. Corolla none; Calyx four-cleft; Capfule four-cell'd, encompassed by the Calyx.

1. I. *Paluſtris*. *Marſh Iſnardia*. Flowers in July. ☉. Na-



Native of Europe, North America, and the West Indies. Introduced in 1776 by John Fothergill, M. D.

130. ELÆGANUS. Corolla none; Calyx four-cleft, bell-shaped; Drupe under the Calyx.

1. E. Angustifolia. *Narrow-leav'd Oleaster*. Without thorns; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1633 by Mr. John Parkinson.

131. POTHOS. Calyx a sheath; Spadix simple, cover'd with florets; Petals four; Berry two-seeded.

1. P. Foetida. *Stinging Pothos*, or *Scunk-weed*. Leaves heart-shaped; spadix somewhat globular. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

132. URTICA. ♂ Calyx four-leaved; Corolla none; Nectary in the centre of the flower, cup-form. ♀ Calyx two-valved; Corolla none; Seed one, glossy.

1. U. Pilulifera. *Roman-Nettle*. Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, serrated; fruit-bearing catkins globular. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of England.
2. U. Dodartii. *Pellitory-leav'd Nettle*. Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, very entire; fruit-bearing catkin globular. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1713.

3. U. U.

3. U. Urens. *Lesser, or Stinging Nettle*. Leaves opposite, oval. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
4. U. Dioica. *Common Nettle*. Ⓢ and Ⓟ on separate plants; leaves opposite, heart-shaped, hispid; racemes in pairs. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. U. Cannabina. *Hemp-leav'd Nettle*. Leaves opposite, three-parted, gash'd. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. U. Gracilis. *Slender-stalk'd Nettle*. Leaves opposite, egg-lance-shaped, almost naked; stem and petioles shaggy; branches in pairs. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Hudson's-Bay. Introduced in 1782 by the Hudson's-Bay Company.
7. U. Cylindrica. *Cylindrical Nettle*. Leaves opposite, egg-oblong; stem and petioles naked; racemes cylindrical, solitary, sitting. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Virginia and the West Indies. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. U. Canadensis. *Canada Nettle*. Leaves alternate, heart-egg-shaped; catkin branch'd, pointing two ways, erect. Flowers from August to October. ♀. Native of Siberia and Canada. Cultivated in 1713.

133. LITTORELLA. Ⓢ Calyx four-leaved; Corolla four-cleft; Stamens very long in the receptacle; Ⓟ Calyx none; Corolla sometimes three-cleft; Style very long; Seed a nut.

1. *L. Lacustris*. *Plantain Shore-weed*. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North Britain.

134. HIPPOPHÆ. (S) Calyx two-parted; Corolla none; (P) Calyx two-cleft; Corolla none; Berry one-seeded.

1. *H. Rhamoides*. *Common Sea Buck-thorn*. Leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of England.

135. VISCUM. (S) Calyx four-parted; Corolla none; filaments none; anthers fix'd to the calyx; (P) Calyx four-leaved, above; Corolla none; Style none; Stigma fitting; Berry one-seeded; Seed heart-shaped.

1. *V. Album*. *White or Common Mistletoe*. Leaves lance-shaped, obtuse; stem two-fork'd; spikes axillary. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.

136. VALANTIA. (SP) Calyx none; Corolla four-parted; Style two-cleft; Seed one; (S) Calyx none; Corolla three or four-parted; Stamens three or four; Pistil indistinct.

1. *V. Muralis*. *Wall Cross-wort*. (S) Corolla three-cleft, fitting upon the smooth germ of (SP); leaves wedge-form, polished. Flowers from May to July. ☉. Native of the South of France and Italy. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. *V. Hispida*. *Bristly Cross-wort*. (S) Corolla three-cleft, fitting on the hispid germ of (SP); leaves wedge-form. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. *V. Cu-*



3. V. Cucullaria. *Hooded Cross-wort.* Each fructification cover'd with an egg-shaped bracte, bent inwards. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced in 1780 by Monsieur Thouin.
4. V. Aparine. *Smooth-seeded Cross-wort.* (S) Corolla three-cleft, pedicled, upon the peduncle of (SP). Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Germany, France, and Sicily.
5. V. Cruciata. *Common Cross-wort.* (S) Corolla four-cleft; peduncles two-leaved. Flowers from May to November. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. V. Glabra. *Smooth Cross-wort.* (S) Corolla four-cleft; peduncles fork'd, leafless; leaves oval, fringed. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1783 by William Pitcairn, M. D.

137. PARIETARIA. (SP) Calyx four-cleft; Corolla none; Seed one, above, egg-shaped; (P) Calyx four-cleft; Corolla none; Seed one, above, egg-shaped.

1. P. Officinalis. *Wall Pellitory.* Leaves lance egg-shaped; peduncles two-fork'd; calyxes two-leav'd. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. P. Lusitanica. *Chick-weed-leaved Pellitory.* Leaves egg-shaped, obtuse; stems thread-form, scored, polished, procumbent. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Spain and Portugal. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

Order

## Order DIGYNIA.

138. BUFONIA. Calyx four-leav'd; Corolla four-petal'd; Capsule one-cell'd, two-seeded.

1. B. *Tenuifolia*. *Toad-grass*. Branches alternate; leaves two at each joint; flowers axillary. Flowers in May. Native of England.

139. HYPECOUM. Calyx two-leav'd; Petals four, the two exterior ones broader, three-cleft; Seed in a Silique.

1. H. *Procumbens*. *Procumbent Hypecoum*. Silique bow'd, compress'd, jointed. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated before 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. H. *Pendulum*. *Pendulous Hypecoum*. Siliques drooping, columnar, cylindrical. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1640.

140. HAMAMELLIS. Involucre three-leav'd; proper Calyx four-leaved; Petals four; Nut two-horn'd, two-cell'd.

1. H. *Virginica*. *Witch Hazel*. Flowers from November to May. Native of North America. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

141. CUSCUTA. Calyx four-cleft; Corolla one petal'd; Capsule two-cell'd.

1. C. *Eu-*

1. *C. Europæa. Dodder.* Flowers sitting; stem naked, twisting round other plants, having no root of its own. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.

2. *C. Epithymum. Lef's Dodder.* Flowers sitting, five-cleft, fortified with bractes. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of England.

142. *APHANES.* Calyx eight-cleft, alternate; Segments very small; Corolla none; Seeds two, naked.

1. *A. Arvensis. Parsley Piert.* Flowers greenish white; stems procumbent, cover'd with leaves, three-lobed, jagged. Flowers in May. ☉. Native of Britain.

143. *MORUS.* ☉ Calyx four-parted; Corolla none;  
 ☉ Calyx four-leav'd; Corolla none; Calyx berried;  
 Seed one.

1. *M. Alba. White Mulberry-tree.* Leaves oblique, heart-shaped, polished. Flowers in June. ☿. Native of China. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *M. Nigra. Common Mulberry-tree.* Leaves heart-shaped, rugged. Flowers in June. ☿. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

3. *M. Papyrifera. Paper Mulberry-tree.* Leaves hand-shaped; fruit hispid. Flowers from February to September. ☿. Native of Japan and the South Sea Islands. Cultivated before 1759 by Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

4. *M. Rubra. Red Mulberry-tree.* Leaves heart-shaped, downy underneath; catkin cylindrical. Flowers in  
 June



June and July. ♀. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1629.

144. BETULA. (S) Calyx one-leav'd, three-cleft, three-flower'd; Corolla four-parted; (P) Calyx one-leav'd, mostly three-cleft, two-flower'd; Seeds winged with a membrane on both sides. In some species the catkin is cylindrical, in others roundish.

1. B. Alba. *White Birch-tree*. Leaves egg-shaped, pointed, doubly ferrated, smooth; cones scaly; side-lobes rounded; petioles smooth, longer than the peduncles. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  vulgaris. *Common Birch-tree*. Branches ascending.

$\beta$  pendula. *Weeping Birch*. Branches slender, drooping.

2. B. Populifolia. *Poplar-leav'd Birch-tree*. Leaves diamond-shaped, angular, long, pointed, unequally ferrated, smooth; cones scaly; side-lobes roundish; petioles smooth. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1750 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.

3. B. Nigra. *Black Birch-tree*. Leaves betwixt diamond and egg-shaped, doubly ferrated, pointed, hairy underneath, entire at the base; scales of the cones downy; segments narrow, equal. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Virginia and Canada. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

4. B. Papyracea. *Paper Birch-tree*. Leaves egg-shaped, pointed, doubly ferrated; veins on the under-side hairy. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1750 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.

5. B. Len-

5. B. Lenta. *Soft Birch-tree*. Leaves oblong-heart-shaped, pointed, ferrated. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. B. Excelsa. *Tall Birch-tree*. Leaves egg-shaped, sharp, ferrated; cones scaly, side-lobes roundish; petioles hairy, shorter than the peduncles. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced about 1767 by Mr. James Gordon.
7. B. Nana. *Smooth Dwarf Birch*. Leaves orbicular, notched. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Scotland.
8. B. Pumila. *Hairy Dwarf Birch*. Leaves inversely egg-shaped, notched. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1762 by Mr. James Gordon.
9. B. Oblongata. *Turkey Alder-tree*. Peduncles branched; leaves egg-shaped, obtuse, glutinous; angles of the veins naked on the under side; margin tooth'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
- Var. α *Oblong-leaved Turkey Alder-tree*.  
 β *Oval-leaved Turkey Alder-tree*.
10. B. Alnus. *Alder-tree*. Peduncles branched; leaves roundish, wedge-form, most obtuse, glutinous; angles of the veins downy on the under side. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
- Var. α glutinosa. *Common Alder-tree*. Leaves undivided.  
 β laciniata. *Cut-leav'd Alder-tree*. Leaves wing-cleft.
11. B. Serrulata. *Notch'd-leav'd Alder-tree*. Peduncles branched; leaves egg-shaped, sharp; angles of the veins downy

downy on the under side; stipules egg-shaped, blunt.  
 Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of Pennsylvania.  
 Cultivated in 1769 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

12. *B. Incana*. *Hoary-leav'd Alder-tree*. Peduncles branched; leaves roundish, elliptical, acute, hairy underneath; angles of the veins naked; stipules lanced. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Europe. Introduced by Mr. John Busb in 1780.

Var.  $\alpha$  *glauca*. *Glaucous-leav'd Alder-tree*. Leaves glaucous on the under side; petioles red.

$\beta$  *angulata*. *Elm-leav'd Alder-tree*. Leaves green on the under side; petioles green.

13. *B. Crispa*. *Curl'd-leav'd Alder-tree*. Peduncles branched; leaves egg-shaped, acute, somewhat waved, vein'd underneath, hairy, naked at the angles; stipules roundish, egg-shaped. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of Newfoundland and Hudson's-Bay. Introduced in 1782.

145. MYRICA. (S) Catkin with crescent-shaped scales; Corolla none. (P) Catkin with crescent-shaped scales; Corolla none; berry one-seeded.

1. *M. Gale*. *Sweet Gale, or Candle-berry Myrtle*. Shrubby; leaves lance-shaped, somewhat serrated. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *M. Cerifera*. *American Candle-berry Myrtle*. Arboresecent; leaves lance-shaped, somewhat serrated. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1699 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

Var.  $\alpha$  *angustifolia*. *Narrow-leaved American Candle-berry Myrtle*;

$\beta$  *lati-*



*β latifolia.* *Broad-leaved American Candle-berry Myrtle.*

3. *M. Faya.* *Azorian Candle-berry Myrtle.* Leaves elliptical, lance-shaped, somewhat ferrated; (S) catkin compound; drupe with the nut four-cell'd. Flowers in June and July. h. Native of Madeira and the Azores. Introduced in 1777.

### Order TRIGYNIA.

146. *BUXUS.* (S) Calyx three-leaved; petals two; the rudiment of a germ. (P) Calyx four-leaved; petals three; capsule three-beak'd, three-cell'd; seeds two.

1. *B. Sempervirens.* *Box.* Flowers in April. h. Native of England.

Var. *α arborescens.* *Common Box Tree.* Leaves egg-shaped.

*β angustifolia.* *Narrow-leaved Box Tree.* Leaves lance-shaped.

*γ suffruticosa.* *Dwarf Box.* Leaves orbicular.

### Order TETRAGYNIA.

147. *ILEX.* Calyx four-tooth'd; Corolla wheel-shaped; style none; stigmas four; berry four-seeded.

1. *I. Aquifolium.* *Holly.* Leaves egg-shaped, sharp, thorny, shining, waved; flowers axillary, in a kind of umbel. Flowers in May and June. h. Native of Britain.

Var. *α vulgaris.* *Common Holly.* Prickly; berries red.

*β heterophylla.* *Various-leaved Holly.* Leaves tooth'd, thorn'd, and entire.

♂ crassifolia. *Thick-leaved Holly*. Leaves thick, equally ferrated.

♂ recurva. *Slender Holly*. Leaves narrow, recurved.

♂ ferox. *Hedge-hog Holly*. Surface of the leaves covered with prickles.

2. I. Opaca. *Carolina Holly*. Leaves egg-shaped, prickly, smooth, flat; flowers scatter'd at the base of the last year's branches. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1774 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.

3. I. Prinoides. *Deciduous Holly*. Leaves ecliptic, lance-shaped, sharp, ferrated, deciduous; ferratures without sharp points. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Carolina and Virginia. Cultivated before 1760 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.

4. I. Cassine. *Dahoon Holly*. Leaves alternate, distant, ever-green, lance-shaped, ferrated; ferratures sharp-pointed. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Carolina and Florida. Introduced about 1726 by Mr. Mark Catesby.

Var. α latifolia. *Broad-leaved Dahoon Holly*. Leaves broad, ferrated.

β angustifolia. *Narrow-leaved Dahoon Holly*. Leaves lanced, nearly entire.

5. I. Vomitoria. *South Sea Tea, or Ever-green Cassine*. Leaves alternate, distant, oblong, bluntish, notch-ferrated; ferratures awnless. Flowers - - - - ♀. Native of West Florida. Cultivated in 1700.

148. SAGINA. Calyx four-leav'd; Petals four; Capsule one-cell'd, four-valv'd, many seeded.

1. S. Pro-

1. *S. Procumbens*. *Procumbent Pearl-wort*. Branches trailing. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. *S. Apetala*. *Annual Pearl-wort*. Stem almost upright, hairy; flowers alternate, petal-less. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of England.
3. *S. Erecta*. *Upright Pearl-wort*. Stem erect, mostly one-flower'd. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Britain.

149. *TILLÆA*. Calyx three or four-parted; Petals three or four, equal; Capsules three or four, many seeded.

1. *T. Muscosa*. *Procumbent or Mossy Tillæa*. Stem trailing; flowers three-cleft. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of England.

150. *POTAMOGETON*. Calyx none; petals four; seeds four; styles none.

1. *P. Natans*. *Broad-leav'd Pond-weed*. Leaves oblong egg-shaped, petioled, swimming. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *P. Perfoliatum*. *Perfoliate Pond-weed*. Leaves heart-shaped; stem clasping. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *P. Densum*. *Fork'd Pond-weed, or Lesser Water Caltrops*. Leaves egg-shaped, pointed, opposite, crowded; stems two-fork'd; spikes four-flower'd. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.



4. *P. Lucens.* *Shining Pond-weed.* Leaves lance-shaped, flat, ending at the base in petioles. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
5. *P. Crispum.* *Curl'd Pond-weed, or Greater Water Caltrops.* Leaves lance-shaped, alternate or opposite, waved, serrated. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
6. *P. Serratum.* *Serrated Caltrops.* Leaves lance-shaped, opposite, serrated, glossy, somewhat waved. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
7. *P. Compressum.* *Flat-stalk'd Pond-weed.* Leaves linear, obtuse; stem compress'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
8. *P. Pectinatum.* *Fine-leaved Pond-weed.* Leaves like bristles, parallel, approaching, pointing two ways. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
9. *P. Gramineum.* *Grassy Pond-weed.* Leaves linear-lance-shaped, alternate, fitting, broader than the stipules. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
10. *P. Marinum.* *Sea Pond-weed.* Leaves linear, alternate, distinct, the base sheathing the stem. Flowers in August.  $\odot$ . Native of Britain.
11. *P. Pufillum.* *Small Grass-leav'd Pond-weed.* Leaves linear, opposite and alternate, distinct, expanding at the base. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

151. RUPPIA. Calyx none; Corolla none; seeds four or five on slender pedicles; anthers sitting; styles none.

4. R. Maritima. *Sea Grass*. Leaves long, narrow, pointed, alternate. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of England.

C L A S S V.

PENTANDRIA. Five Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd; beneath; one-seeded.*

152. MIRABILIS. Germ between the Corolla and Calyx;  
Stigma globular.

153. PLUMBAGO. Stamens inferted in the valves; Stigma  
five-cleft.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd; beneath; two-seeded.*

154. CERINTHE. Cor. throat naked, distended; Seeds two-  
cell'd, bony.

155. MESSERCHMEDIA. Cor. throat naked, funnel-form;  
Seeds cork-like.

¶. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath; seeds four, naked.*

156. ECHIUM. Cor. throat naked; irregular, bell-shaped.

157. HELIOTROPIUM. Cor. throat naked; falver-form;  
lobes divided by a tooth.

158. PULMONARIA. Cor. throat naked; funnel-form; Ca-  
lyx prismatic.

159. LITHOSPERMUM. Cor. throat naked; funnel-form;  
Calyx five-parted.

160. ONOSMA. Cor. throat naked; distended.

161. SYMPHYTUM. Cor. throat tooth'd; distended.



162. BORAGO. Cor. throat tooth'd; wheel-shaped.  
 163. LYCOPSIS. Cor. throat vaulted; funnel-form; tube curved.  
 164. ASPERUGO. Cor. throat vaulted; funnel-form; fruit compressed.  
 165. CYNOGLOSSUM. Cor. throat vaulted; funnel-form; seeds depressed.  
 166. ANCHUSA. Cor. throat vaulted; funnel-form; prismatic below.  
 167. MYOSOTIS. Cor. throat vaulted; falver-form.

¶ (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath; five-seeded.*

168. NOLANA. Cor. one-petal'd; seeds five, in form of a berry.

¶ (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, beneath; seed cover'd.*

169. HYDROPHYLLUM. Capsule one-cell'd; two valved; stigma two-cleft.  
 170. CORTUSA. Capsule one-cell'd; oblong; stigma headed.  
 171. ANAGALIS. Capsule one-cell'd; opening horizontally.  
 172. LYSIMACHIA. Capsule one-cell'd; ten-valved.  
 173. CYCLAMEN. Capsule one-cell'd; Cor. reflected; stigma acute.  
 174. DODECATHEON. Capsule one-cell'd, oblong; Cor. reflected; stigma obtuse.  
 175. SOLDANELLA. Capsule one-cell'd; Corolla torn.  
 176. PRIMULA. Capsule one-cell'd; Cor. funnel-form; throat pervious.  
 177. ANDROSACE. Capsule one-cell'd; Cor. falver-form; stigma globular.  
 178. ARETIA. Capsule one-cell'd; Cor. falver-form; stigma head-depressed.

179. *HOTTONIA*. Capsule one-cell'd; stamens above the tube.
180. *MENYANTHES*. Capsule one-cell'd; Corolla shaggy.
181. *SPIGELIA*. Capsule two-cell'd, double; Corolla funnel-form.
182. *CONVOLVULUS*. Capsule two-cell'd; Corolla bell-shaped.
183. *DATURA*. Capsule two-cell'd; Cor. funnel-form; Cal. deciduous.
184. *HYOSCAMUS*. Capsule two-cell'd, cover'd with a lid; Corolla funnel-form.
185. *NICOTIANA*. Capsule two-cell'd; Cor. funnel-form; stigma end-nicked.
186. *VERBASCUM*. Capsule two-cell'd; Corolla wheel-shaped.
187. *CHIRONIA*. Capsule two-cell'd; Anthers finally spiral.
188. *PHLOX*. Capsule two-cell'd; Cor. falver-form; tube curved.
189. *POLEMONIUM*. Capsule three-cell'd; Cor. five-parted.
190. *IPOMEA*. Capsule three-cell'd; Cor. funnel-form.
191. *AZALEA*. Capsule five-cell'd; Cor. bell-shaped.
192. *TABERNÆMONTANA*. Follicles two; seeds immersed in pulp.
193. *VINCA*. Follicles two, erect; seeds simple.
194. *SOLANUM*. Berry two-cell'd; Anthers with two holes in each.
195. *PHYSALIS*. Berry two-cell'd; within the inflated calyx.
196. *ATROPA*. Berry two-cell'd; stamens distant.
197. *ELLISIA*. Berry two-cell'd; seeds two, one above the other.
198. *LYCTUM*. Berry two-cell'd; stamens closing with hair at the base.

199. SIDEROXILON. Berry five-seeded; Corolla ten-cleft.

¶ (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd; above.*

200. SAMOLUS. Capsule one-cell'd; Cor. falver-form; stigma headed.

201. LOBELIA. Capsule two-cell'd; Cor. irregular; anthers united.

202. PHYTEUMA. Capsule two or three-cell'd, perforated; Cor. five-parted.

203. CAMPANULA. Capsule three or five-cell'd, perforated; Cor. bell-shaped.

204. TRACHELIUM. Capsule three-cell'd, perforated; Cor. funnel-form.

205. LONICERA. Berry two-cell'd, roundish; Cor. unequal; stigma round.

206. TRIOSTEUM. Berry three-cell'd; Cor. unequal; stigma oblong.

¶ (SP) *Flowers five-petal'd, beneath.*

207. RHAMNUS. Berry three-cell'd, round; Calyx tubular.

208. CEANOTHUS. Berry three-grain'd; Cal. tubular.

209. CELASTRUS. Berry three-grain'd; Calyx flat.

210. EUONYMUS. Berry like a capsule, lobed; Calyx expanding.

211. VITIS. Berry five-seeded; Cor. generally shrivel'd.

212. IMPATIENS. Capsule five-valved; Cor. irregular; anthers united.

213. VIOLA. Capsule three-valved; Cor. irregular; anthers united.

214. CLATONIA. Capsule one-cell'd, three-valved; stigma three-cleft.

215. ITEA. Capsule one-cell'd, two-valved; stigma obtuse.





¶. \*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA DIOECIA. (SP) and (S) on  
two distinct plants.

226. NYSSA. { (SP) Calyx five-parted; Cor. none; sta-  
mens five.  
(S) Calyx five-parted; Cor. none; stamens  
ten.

### Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

¶. (SP) Flowers one-petal'd, beneath.

227. CYNANCHUM. Follicles two; nectary cylindrical.  
228. PERIPLOCA. Follicles two; nectaries five, thread-  
form.  
229. APOCYNUM. Follicles two; nectaries five, glandular,  
with five bristles.  
230. ASCLEPIAS. Follicles two; nectaries five; egg-shap-  
ed, horn'd.  
231. SWERTIA. Capsule one-cell'd, two-valved; Cor.  
wheel-shaped.  
232. GENTIANA. Capsule one-cell'd, two-valved; Cor.  
tubular.

¶. (SP) Flowers five-petal'd, beneath,

233. VELEZIA. Capsule one-cell'd, one-valved; Cal. tu-  
bular.  
234. HEUCHERA. Capsule two-cell'd, two-beaked; petals  
on the Calyx.

( || 293. *Staphylea, pinnata.*)

¶. (SP) Flowers incomplete.

235. SALSOLA. Seed one, snail-shell-like, cover'd; Cal.  
five-leav'd. 236.

236. CHENOPODIUM. Seed one, orbicular; Cal. five-leaved; leaflets concave.  
 237. BETA. Seed one, kidney-form; within the Calyx.  
 238. HERNIARIA. Seed one, egg-shaped, cover'd; five threads antherless.  
 239. ULMUS. Berry dry, compress'd; Calyx one-leaved, withering.

( || 207. *Rhamnus, zizyphus.* )

( || 383. *Polygonium, virginianum, lapethifolium, et amphibium.* )

1. (SP) Flowers five-petal'd, above; two-seeded; umbel'd.

☞ A. with both a Universal and a Partial involucre.

240. ERYNGIUM. Flowers in heads; receptacle chaffy.  
 241. HYDROCOTYLE. Flowers in a sort of umbel; seed compress'd.  
 242. SANICULA. Flowers in a sort of umbel; seed prickly.  
 243. ASTRANTIA. Flowers umbel'd; Involucre colour'd; seed wrinkled.  
 244. HERACLEUM. Flowers radiate; Involucre falling off; seed with a membrane.  
 245. OENANTHE. Flowers radiate; Involucre simple; seeds crown'd, fitting.  
 246. ECHINOPHORA. Flowers radiate; Involucre simple; seed fitting.  
 247. CAUCALIS. Flowers radiate; Involucre simple; seed fitting.  
 248. DAUCUS. Flowers radiate; Involucre wing-cleft; seed hispid.  
 249. TORDYLEUM. Flowers radiate; Involucre simple; seed notch'd.  
 250. LASERPITIUM. Flowers uniform; Petals heart-shaped; seed four-winged.

251. PEU-



- 251. PEUCEDANUM. Flowers uniform; Involucre simple; seed depress'd, scored.
- 252. AMMI. Flowers uniform; Involucre wing-cleft; seeds gibbous.
- 253. HASSELQUISTIA. Flowers uniform; seeds flat, and also pitcher-form.
- 254. CONIUM. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; seeds gibbous, furrow'd.
- 255. BUNIUM. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; involucre bristle-form.
- 256. ATHAMANTHA. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; seeds convex, scored.
- 257. BUPLEURUM. Flowers uniform; petals roll'd inwards; seeds convex, scored.
- 258. SIUM. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; seeds egg-shaped, scored.
- 259. SELINUM. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; seeds depress'd, scored.
- 260. CUMINUM. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; umbel four-cleft.
- 261. FERULA. Flowers uniform; petals heart-shaped; seeds flat.
- 262. CRITHNUM. Flowers uniform; petals rather flat; involucre horizontal.
- 263. CACHRYS. Flowers uniform; petals rather flat; seed with bark, like cork.
- 264. LIGUSTICUM. Flowers uniform; petals roll'd inwards; involucre flatten'd.
- 265. ANGELICA. Flowers uniform; petals rather flat; umbellets globular.
- 266. SISON. Flowers uniform; petals rather flat; umbellets few-flower'd.

☞ B. with Partial involucre, but no Universal one.

- 267. ETHUSA. Flowers somewhat radiate; involucre halved.

268. Co.

- ✦ C. *With no Involucre; neither partial nor universal.*

275. **SMYRNIUM.** Flowers uniform; seeds kidney-form, angled.
276. **CARUM.** Flowers uniform; seeds gibbous, scored.
277. **THAPSIA.** Flowers uniform; seeds membrane-winged; end-nick'd.
278. **PASTINACA.** Flowers uniform; seeds flat, depress'd.
279. **ANETHUM.** Flowers uniform; seeds border'd, scored.
280. **ÆGOPodium.** Flowers uniform; seeds gibbous, scored.
281. **APIUM.** Flowers uniform; seeds minute, scored.
282. **PIMPINELLA.** Flowers uniform; umbels nodding before flowering.

1. \*\* *MONOECIA*. (S) and (P) on the same plant.

283. XANTHIUM. { (S) Calyx common, many-leav'd;  
Cor. five-cleft.  
(P) Calyx none; Cor. Drupe two-  
cleft; thorn'd.
284. IVA. { (S) Calyx common, three-leaved; Cor. of the  
centre above.  
(P) Calyx common, three-leaved; Cor. of  
the circumference none.

\*\*\* DI-

¶. \* \* \* \* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct Plants.

285. CANNABIS. { (S) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none.  
 (P) Calyx one-leaved; nut two-valved, within the Calyx.
286. HUMULUS. { (S) Calyx five-leaved; Corolla none.  
 (P) Calyx one-leaved, large, containing the seed.
287. PISTACHIA. { (S) Catkin; Calyx five-cleft; Corolla none.  
 (P) Distinct; Calyx three-cleft; drupe one-seeded.

¶. \* \* \* \* POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. (SP) and (S) on the same plant.

288. CELTIS. { (SP) Cal. five-parted; Cor. none; flaments five; Pistils two.  
 (S) Calyx two-cleft; Cor. five-cleft; flaments two.

¶. \* \* \* \* POLYGAMIA DIOECIA. (SP) and (S) on two distinct plants.

289. PANAX. { (SP) Umbel'd; Calyx five-cleft; Corolla five-petal'd.  
 (S) Umbel'd; Calyx entire; Corolla five-petal'd.

( || 147. *Ilex aquifolium*.) ( || 207 *Rhamnus alaternus*.)

## Order TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

¶. (SP) Flowers above.

290. VIBURNUM. Corolla five-cleft; Berry one-seeded.

291. SAM-



291. *SAMBUCUS*. Corolla five-cleft; Berry three-seeded.

¶. (SP) *Flowers beneath.*

292. *RHUS*. Corolla five-petal'd; Berry one-seeded.

293. *STAPHYLEA*. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule two or three-cleft; inflated.

294. *TAMARIX*. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule one-cell'd; seed with a plume.

295. *DRYPIS*. Corolla five-petal'd, crown'd; Capsule opening horizontally.

296. *SAROTHTA*. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule one-cell'd, coloured.

297. *ALSINE*. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule five-leaved.

298. *TELEPHIUM*. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule one-celled, three-sided.

299. *CORRIGIOLA*. Corolla five-petal'd; seed one, three-sided.

300. *PHARNACEUM*. Corolla none; Cal. five-leaved; Capsule three-cell'd.

301. *XYLOPHYLLA*. Calyx five-parted; Capsule three-grain'd; with two feeds.

( || 383. *Polygonum ocreatum*.)

¶. \* *GYNANDRIA*. (SP) *Stamens growing on the pistils.*

302. *PASSIFLORA*. Calyx five-parted; Cor. five-petal'd; berry pedicled.

¶. \* \* *MONOECIA*. (S) and (P) *on the same plant.*

303. *ANDRACHNE*. { (S) Cal. five-leaved; Cor. five-petal'd.  
(P) Calyx five-leaved; Corolla none.

¶. \* \* \*

¶. \* \* \* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

( || 292. *Rhus elegans.* )

Order TETRAGYNIA. Four Pistils.

¶ (SP)

304. PARNASIA. Cor. five-petal'd; Capsule four-valved;  
nectaries five.

¶. \* \* \* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

305. SPINACIA. { (S) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx four-cleft; Cor. none; seed  
within the calyx.

Order PENTAGYNIA. Five Pistils.

¶. (SP) Flowers above.

306. ARALIA. Corolla five-petal'd; Berry five-seeded.

¶. (SP) Flowers beneath.

307. CRASSULA. Corolla five-parted; Capsule many-feed-  
ed.

308. LINUM. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule ten-cell'd; two-  
seeded.

309. DROSERA. Corolla five-petal'd; Capsule one-cell'd;  
gaping at top.

310. SIBALDIA. Corolla five-petal'd; Seeds five; Calyx  
ten-cleft.

311. STATICE. Corolla five-parted; Seed one, cloth'd with the calyx.

(|| 435. *Spergula. pentandria.*) (|| 436. *Cerastium. semidecandrum.*)

¶. \* \* \* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

312. ZANTHOXYLUM.

{ (S) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none.  
(P) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none; Capsule one-seeded.

### Order POLYGYNIA. Many Pistils.

¶. (SP)

313. ZANTHORHIZA. Calyx none; Petals five; Nectaries five.

314. MYOSURUS. Calyx five-leaved; Nectaries five, tongue-shaped.

CLASS



CLASS V.

PENTANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

152. MIRABILIS. Corolla funnel-form, above; Calyx beneath; Nectary globular, inclosing the germ:

1. M. Jalapa. *Marvel of Peru*. Flowers crowded, terminal, erect. Flowers from June to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of both Indies. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Marvel of Peru*. Flowers purple.

$\beta$  *Yellow Marvel of Peru*. Flowers yellow.

$\gamma$  *White Marvel of Peru*. Flowers white.

$\delta$  *Yellow-striped Marvel of Peru*. Flowers yellow and purple.

2. M. Longiflora. *Sweet-scented Marvel of Peru*. Flowers crowded, very long, rather nodding, terminal. Flowers from June to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Mexico. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

153. PLUMBAGO. Corolla funnel-form; flaments inserted in scales, closing the base of the corolla; stigma five-cleft; seed one, oblong, coated.

1. P. Europæa. *European Lead-wort*. Leaves stem-clasping, lance-shaped, rugged. Flowers in September and October.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

154. CERINTHE. Border of the corolla tubular-dif-  
tended; tube pervious; seeds two, two-cell'd.

1. C. Major. *Great Honey-wort*. Leaves stem-clasping; seeds in pairs; corolla rather obtuse, expanding. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var. α *Great Purple Honey-wort*.

β *Great Yellow Honey-wort*.

2. C. Minor. *Small Honey-wort*. Leaves stem-clasping, entire; seeds in pairs; corolla acute, closed. Flowers from June to October. ♂. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1570 by Mr. Hugh Morgan.

155. MESSERCHMEDIA. Berry corky, somewhat gnaw'd; two-partible, each two-seeded.

1. M. Arguzia. *Herbaceous Messerchmedia*. Stem herbaceous; leaves sitting; corolla funnel-form. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Peter Simon Pallas, M. D.

156. ECHIUM. Corolla irregular; tube pervious.

1. E. Plantagineum. *Plantain-leav'd Viper's Buglofs*. Root-leaves egg-shaped, marked with lines, petioled. Flowers from July to October. ☉. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.

2. E. Italicum. *Wall Viper's Buglofs*. Stem herbaceous, hairy; leaves linear-lance-shaped, hispid, shaggy, lower ones nerv'd; stamens longer than the corolla. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.

3. E. Vul-

3. E. Vulgare. *Common Viper's Bugloss*. Stem tubercle-hispid; stem-leaves lance-shaped, hispid. Flowers in spikes, lateral. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Britain.
4. E. Violaceum. *Violet-flower'd Viper's Bugloss*. Corolla equalling the stamens; tube shorter than the calyx. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Austria. Introduced in 1780 by Casimer Gomez Ortega, M. D.
5. E. Creticum. *Cretan Viper's Bugloss*. Fruit-bearing calyxes distant; stem procumbent. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
6. E. Orientale. *Oriental Viper's Bugloss*. Stem branched; stem-leaves egg-shaped; flowers solitary, lateral. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced by Monsieur Thouin.
7. E. Lusitanicum. *Portugal Viper's Bugloss*. Corolla longer than the stamens. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1713 by Mr. Philip Miller.

157. HELIOTROPIUM. Corolla salver-form, five-cleft with teeth between; tube pervious.

1. H. Europæum. *European Turnsole, or Heliotrope*. Leaves egg-shaped, entire, woolly, wrinkled; spikes in pairs. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of Italy and France. Cultivated in 1562 by William Turner, M. D.
2. H. Supinum. *Training Turnsole, or Heliotrope*. Leaves



egg-shaped, entire, downy, plaited; spikes solitary. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1640.

158. PULMONARIA. Corolla funnel-form; tube pervious; calyx prismatic, five-corner'd.

1. *P. Angustifolia*. *Narrow-leav'd Lung-wort*. Leaves rough, hairy, those on the stem oblong, lance-shaped, stem-clasping, root-ones elliptical. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1731.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common narrow-leav'd Lung-wort*. Leaves not spotted.

$\beta$  *Spotted narrow-leaved Lung-wort*. Leaves spotted.

2. *P. Officinalis*. *Common Lung-wort*. Leaves shaggy, those on the stem egg-oblong; root-leaves somewhat heart-shaped. Flowers from March to May. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Purple-flower'd Common Lung-wort*.

$\beta$  *White-flower'd Common Lung-wort*.

3. *P. Paniculata*. *Panicled Lung-wort*. Calyx shorter than the tube of the corolla, five-parted, hispid; leaves egg-oblong, pointed, hairy. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Hudson's-Bay. Introduced in 1778 by D. Charles Solander, L. L. D.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Blue-flower'd Panicled Lung-wort*.

$\beta$  *White-flower'd Panicled Lung-wort*.

4. *P. Virginica*. *Virginian Lung-wort*. Calyx shorter than the tube of the corolla, smooth; leaves lance-shaped, rather obtuse. Flowers from March to May. ♀. Native of Virginia and Maryland. Cultivated in 1699 in Chelsea Garden.

5. *P. Ma-*

5. *P. Maritima*. *Sea Lung-wort*. Calyxes shorter than the tube of the corolla; leaves egg-shaped; stem branched, procumbent. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.

159. LITHOSPERMUM. Corolla funnel-form; tube pervious; calyx five-parted.

1. *L. Officinale*. *Officinal Gromwell*. Seeds polished; corolla hardly exceeding the calyx; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *L. Arvense*. *Alkanet Gromwell*, or *False Alkanet*. Seeds wrinkled; corolla hardly exceeding the calyx. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. *L. Purpureocæruleum*. *Creeping Gromwell*. Seeds polished; corolla generally exceeding the calyx. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of England.
4. *L. Fruticosum*. *Shrubby Gromwell*. Stems woody; leaves linear, hispid; stamens equalling the corolla. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

160. ONOSMA. Corolla bell-shaped; tube pervious.

1. *O. Echioides*. *Hairy Onosma*. Leaves lance-shaped, hispid; fruit erect. Flowers from March to June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

161. SYMPHYTUM. Border of the corolla tubular, distended; tube closed with awl-shaped rays.

1. S. Officinalis. *Common Comfrey*. Leaves lance-shaped, running along the stem. Flowers from May to October. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. S. Tuberosum. *Tuberous-rooted Comfrey*. Leaves half-running along the stem, the upper ones opposite. Flowers from May to October. ♀. Native of Germany, France, and Spain. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

162. BORAGO. Corolla flat, tube short, closed with rays,

1. B. Officinalis. *Common Borage*. All the leaves alternate; calyxes expanding. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of England.
2. B. Orientalis. *Oriental Borage*. Calyx shorter than the tube of the corolla; leaves heart-shaped. Flowers from March to May. ♀. Native of the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.

163. LYCOPSIS. Corolla funnel-form; tube closed, with convex valves; tube curved.

1. L. Vesicaria. *Bladder-podded Wild Bugloss*. Leaves entire; stem prostrate; fruit-bearing calyxes inflated, pendulous. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

2. L. Pulla.



2. *L. Pulla*. *Dark-flower'd wild Bugloss*. Leaves entire; stem erect; fruit-bearing calyxes inflated, pendulous. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Germany. Introduced in 1785 by William Pitcairn, M.D.

2. *L. Arvensis*. *Small wild Bugloss*. Leaves lance-shaped, hispid; flower-bearing calyxes erect. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.

164. *ASPERUGO*. Corolla funnel-form; tube closed with convex valves; Calyx whilst the fruit is immature, tubular, five-tooth'd, when ripe compress'd, two-valved.

1. *A. Procumbens*. *Procumbent Asperugo*, or *German Madwort*. Fruit-bearing calyxes compress'd. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Britain.

165. *CYNOGLOSSUM*. Corolla funnel-form; tube closed with convex valves; seeds depress'd, fix'd to the style on the inner side only.

1. *C. Officinale*. *Officinal Hound's-tongue*. Stamens shorter than the corolla; leaves broad-lance-shaped, tapering towards the base, downy, sitting; segments of the calyx oblong. Flowers from May to September. ☉. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *vulgare*. *Common Hound's-tongue*.

$\beta$  *sempervirens*. *Ever-green Hound's-tongue*. Flowers in May and June.

2. *C. Pictum*. *Madeira Hound's-tongue*. Corolla and calyx nearly equal; segments roundish; leaves lance-shaped, downy, upper ones heart-shaped at the base. Flow-

Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Madeira. Introduced in 1777.

3. *C. Cheirifolium*. *Silvery-leaved Hound's-tongue*. Corolla twice the length of the calyx; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Spain and the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
4. *C. Apenninum*. *Apennine Hound's-tongue*. Stamens equalling the corolla. Flowers from April to June. ♂. Native of the Alps of Italy. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *C. Linifolium*. *Flax-leaved Hound's-tongue*, or *Venus's Navel-wort*. Leaves linear-lanced, smooth. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. *C. Omphalodes*. *Comfrey-leaved Hound's-tongue*. Creeping; root-leaves heart-shaped. Flowers from March to May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1633.
7. *C. Virginicum*. *Virginian Hound's-tongue*. Leaves round-lance-shaped at top, linear at the base; three-nerved, shining, bractes stem-clasping. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

166. *ANCHUSA*. Corolla funnel-form; tube closed with convex valves; tube prismatic at the base; seeds engraved at the base.

1. *A. Paniculata*. *Panicked Bugloss*. Leaves lance-shaped, entire, stiffly bristled; panicle fork'd, divaricated; flowers

flowers peduncled; calyx five-parted; segments awl-shaped. Flowers in May and June. ♂. Native of Madeira. Introduced in 1777.

2. A. *Officinalis*. *Officinal Buglofs*. Leaves lance-shaped, stiffly bristled; spikes tiled, pointing one way; calyx five-parted. Flowers from June to October. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1778 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. A. *Angustifolia*. *Narrow-leaved Buglofs*. Leaves oblong-lance-shaped, entire; flowers in spikes; calyx five-cleft. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

Var. α *White-flower'd narrow-leaved Buglofs*.

β *Purple-flower'd narrow-leaved Buglofs*.

4. A. *Undulata*. *Waved-leaved Buglofs*. Leaves linear, toothed, stiffly bristled; pedicles less than the bracts; fruit-bearing calyxes inflated. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. A. *Tinctoria*. *Dyer's Buglofs*. Downy; leaves lance-shaped, obtuse; stamens shorter than the corolla. Flowers from June to October. ♀. Native of Montpellier. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

6. A. *Sempervirens*. *Evergreen Alkanet, or Buglofs*. Peduncles two-leaved, headed. Flowers from March to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

167. MYOSOTIS. Corolla salver-form, five-cleft, end-nick'd; tube closed with convex valves.

1. M. Scor-



1. *M. Scorpioides*. *Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass*. Seeds polished; points of the leaves callous. Flowers from April to August. ☿. Native of Britain.

Var. *α arvensis*. *Hairy Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass*. Leaves shaggy.

*β palustris*. *Marsh Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass*. Leaves smooth.

2. *M. Lappula*. *Prickly-seeded Scorpion-grass*. Seeds with barb'd prickles; leaves lance-shaped, hairy. Flowers from April to August. ☉. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

3. *M. Apula*. *Small Scorpion-grass*. Seeds naked; leaves hispid; branches leafy. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

168. *NOLANA*. Corolla bell-shaped; style between the germs; seeds five, forming a sort of berry.

1. *N. Prostrata*. *Trailing Nolana*. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of Peru. Cultivated in 1761 by Mr. Philip Miller.

169. *HYDROPHYLLUM*. Corolla bell-shaped, with five honey-bearing longitudinal scores on the inside; stigma two-cleft; capsule globular, two-valved.

1. *H. Virginicum*. *Virginian Water-leaf*. Leaves wing-cleft. Flowers in May and June. ☿. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. *H. Ca-*

2. *H. Canadense*. *Canadian Water-leaf*. Leaves lobe-angled. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

170. *CORTUSA*. Corolla flat; tube short, with an elevated ring; capsule one-cell'd, egg-form, top five-valved.

1. *C. Mathioli*. *Bear's-ear Sanicle*. Calyx shorter than the corolla. Flowers from April to June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia and Austria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

171. *ANAGALIS*. Corolla wheel-shaped; capsule opening horizontally.

1. *A. Arvensis*. *Pimpernel*. Leaves undivided; stem procumbent. Flowers from July to September.  $\odot$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Red Pimpernel*.  
 $\beta$  *Blue Pimpernel*.  
 $\gamma$  *White Pimpernel*.

2. *A. Latifolia*. *Broad-leav'd Pimpernel*. Leaves heart-shaped, stem-clasping; stem compress'd. Flowers in July.  $\odot$ . Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. P. Miller.

3. *A. Tenella*. *Creeping Pimpernel*, or *Purple Money-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, rather acute; stem creeping. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

172. *LYSIMACHIA*. Corolla wheel-shaped; capsule globular, dagger-pointed, ten-valved.

§ (Peduncles many-flower'd.)

1. *L. Vulgaris*. *Common Loose-strife*. Panicked; racemes terminal. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *L. Ephemerum*. *Willow-leaved Loose-strife*. Racemes simple, terminal; petals inversely egg-shaped, expanding; leaves narrow-lance-shaped, sitting; stamens shorter than the corolla. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. *L. Stricta*. *Upright Loose-strife*. Racemes terminal; petals lance-shaped, expanding; leaves lance-shaped, sitting. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced about the year 1781 by Mr. William Curtis.
4. *L. Dubia*. *Purple-flower'd Loose-strife*. Racemes terminal; petals approaching; stamens shorter than the corolla; leaves lance-shaped, petioled. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *L. Thyrsiflora*. *Tufted Loose-strife*. Racemes lateral, peduncled. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § (Peduncles one-flower'd.)

6. *L. Punctata*. *Four-leav'd Loose-strife*. Leaves mostly in fours; peduncles in whorls. Flowers in July and August.



August. ʒ. Native of Holland. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

7. L. Ciliata. *Fringed Loose-strife*. Flowers nodding; petioles fringed. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. L. Linum stellatum. *Small Loose-strife*. Calyx surpassing the corolla; stem erect, much branched. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
9. L. Nemorum. *Wood Loose-strife, or Pimpernel*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute; flowers solitary; stem procumbent. Flowers from May to July. ʒ. Native of Britain.
10. L. Nummularia. *Creeping Loose-strife, or Money-wort*. Leaves rather heart-shaped; flowers solitary; stem creeping. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of Britain.

173. CYCLAMEN. Corolla reflected; tube very short; mouth prominent; berry covered with the capsule.

1. C. Coum. *Round-leaved Cyclamen*. Leaves orbicular-heart-shaped, entire. Flowers in February. ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1731.
2. C. Europæum. *Common European Cyclamen*. Leaves orbicular-heart-shaped, notched; corolla bent. Flowers in April. ʒ. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
3. C. Hederæfolium. *Ivy-leav'd Cyclamen*. Leaves heart-shaped,

shaped, angled, toothed. Flowers in April. 2.  
Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

174. DODECATHEON. Corolla reflected; stamens standing on the tube; capsule one-cell'd, oblong.

1. D. Meadia. *Virginian Cowslip*. Flowers from April to June. 2. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1744 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

175. SOLDANELLA. Corolla bell-shaped, torn in many clefts; capsule one-cell'd, many-tooth'd at top.

1. S. Alpina. *Alpine Soldanella*. Flowers in April. 2. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant.

176. PRIMULA. Involucre small, of many leaves; calyx one-leav'd, tubular, permanent, five-angled, five-toothed; tube of the corolla cylindrical, mouth expanded.

1. P. Acaulis. *Common Primrose*. Leaves wrinkled, shaggy underneath; scape one-flower'd. Flowers in April and May. 2. Native of Britain.

2. P. Elatior. *Oxlip*. Leaves wrinkled, tooth'd, shaggy; scape many-flower'd; exterior flowers nodding, middle ones erect. Flowers in April and May. 2. Native of Britain.

Var. *Polyanthuses* of various kinds.

3. P. Of.

3. *P. Officinalis*. *Common Cowslip*. Leaves wrinkled, tooth'd, shaggy underneath; scape many-flower'd, all the flowers nodding. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
4. *P. Farinosa*. *Bird's-eye Primrose*, or *Cowslip*. Leaves oblong, toothed, waved, mealy underneath; umbel erect, flat-top'd; border of the corolla flat. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
5. *P. Auricula*. *Auricula*. Leaves serrated, smooth. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in 1597.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Yellow Auricula*, or *Bear's-ear*.  
 $\beta$  *Purple Auricula*, or *Bear's-ear*.  
 $\gamma$  *Variegated Auricula*, or *Bear's-ear*.
6. *P. Villosa*. *Hairy Auricula*, or *Bear's-ear*. Leaves egg-wedge-form, tooth'd, fleshy, hairy; scape umbel'd; corolla smooth. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Carinthia and Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.
7. *P. Glutinosa*. *Clammy Primrose*. Involucre the length of the sitting flowers; leaves lance-shaped, glutinous. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Alps of Carinthia and Tyrol. Introduced in 1777 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.
8. *P. Cortusoides*. *Cortusa-leaved Primrose*. Leaves petioled, heart-shaped, somewhat lobed, notched. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia. Cultivated about the year 1796 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.
9. *P. Longifolia*. *Long-leaved Primrose*. Leaves sheath'd, tooth'd, naked on both sides, longer and more upright



after flowering. Flowers in May and June. ♀.  
Cultivated before 1797 by Mr. Curtis.

10. *P. Marginata. Silver-edged Primrose.* Leaves inversely egg-shaped, tooth-ferrated, margin white; scape many-flower'd; leaflets of the involucre shorter than the peduncles. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of the Alps. Cultivated in 1781 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

11. *P. Integrifolia. Entire-leaved Primrose.* Leaves most entire, smooth, oblong; calyxes tubular, obtuse. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated before 1796 in Cambridge Garden.

177. **ANDROSACE.** Involucre many small leaves; tube of the corolla egg-shaped; mouth glandular; capsule one-cell'd, globular.

1. *A. Maxima. Oval-leaved Androsace.* Calyx of the fruit largest. Flowers from March to June. ☉. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *A. Elongata. Cluster-flower'd Androsace.* Leaves somewhat tooth'd; peduncles most long; corolla shorter than the calyx. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Austria. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.

3. *A. Septentrionalis. Tooth'd-leav'd Androsace.* Leaves lance-shaped, tooth'd, smooth; calyx angled, shorter than the corolla. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Russia and Lapland. Cultivated in 1755 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *A. Vil-*

4. *A. Villosa*. *Hairy Androsace*. Leaves hairy; calyx shaggy. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Austria and Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.
5. *A. Lactea*. *Grass-leav'd Androsace*. Leaves lance-shaped, smooth; umbels many times longer than the involucre. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Austria. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.
6. *A. Carneae*. *Awl-leav'd Androsace*. Leaves awl-shaped, smooth; umbel equalling the involucre. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.

178. *ARETIA*. Corolla salver-form, five-cleft; tube egg-shaped; stigma head-depressed; capsule one-celled, globular, mostly five-seeded.

1. *A. Helvetica*. *Imbricated Aretia*. Leaves tiled; flowers nearly fitting. Flowers - - - - -  $\gamma$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
2. *A. Alpina*. *Linear-leaved Aretia*. Leaves linear, expanding; flowers peduncled. Flowers - - - - -  $\gamma$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
3. *A. Vitaliana*. *Primrose Vitaliana*, or *Aretia*. Leaves linear, recurved; flowers nearly fitting. Flowers - - - - -  $\gamma$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

179. HOTTONIA. Corolla salver-form; stamens placed on the tube of the corolla; capsule one-cell'd.

1. H. Palustris. *Water Violet*. Peduncles whorl'd, many-flower'd. Flowers in July and August. Native of England.

180. MENYANTHES. Corolla shaggy; stigma two-cleft; capsule one-cell'd.

1. M. Nymphoides. *Fringed Bog-bean*, or *Water Lily*. Leaves heart-shaped, entire; corolla fringed. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. M. Trifoliata. *Common Bog-bean*, or *Marsh Trefoil*. Leaves in threes. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

181. SPIGELLIA. Corolla funnel-form; capsule double, two-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. S. Marilandica. *Perennial Worm Grass*. Stem four-corner'd, all the leaves opposite. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1697 by Mr. Bobart.

182. CONVOLVULUS. Corolla bell-shaped, plaited; stigmas two; capsules two-cell'd; cells two-seeded.

§ (Stems twining.)

1. C. Arvensis. *Small Bind-weed*. Leaves arrow-shaped, sharp at both ends; peduncles mostly one-flower'd. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. C. Se-



2. *C. Sepium*. *Great Bind-weed*. Leaves arrow-shaped, lop'd behind; peduncles four-corner'd, one-flower'd. Flowers from June to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
3. *C. Scammonia*. *Scammony Bind-weed*. Leaves arrow-shaped, lop'd behind; peduncles mostly three-flower'd. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
4. *C. Sibericus*. *Siberian Bind-weed*. Leaves heart-shaped, pointed, polished; peduncles one-flower'd. Flowers in July and August.  $\odot$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1779 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.
5. *C. Hederaceus*. *Ivy-leav'd Bindweed*. Leaves entire, heart-shaped, three-lobed; corolla undivided; fruit erect. Flowers in June and July.  $\odot$ . Native of Asia, Africa, and America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
6. *C. Purpureus*. *Great Bind-weed*, or *Convolvulus Major*. Leaves heart-shaped, entire; fruit nodding; pedicles thickest towards the flower. Flowers from June to September.  $\odot$ . Native of America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.  
 Var.  $\alpha$  *Great Purple Bind-weed*. Leaves almost round.  
 $\beta$  *Small Purple Bind-weed*.
7. *C. Carolinus*. *Carolina Bind-weed*. Calyxes polished; capsules shaggy; peduncles mostly two-flower'd. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

§ § (Stem prostrate, not twining.)

8. *C. Siculus*. *Small-flower'd Bind-weed*. Leaves heart-egg-shaped;  
 M 3

shaped; peduncles one-flower'd; bractes lance-shaped; flowers nearly fitting. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. *C. Lineatus*. *Dwarf Bind-weed*. Leaves lance-shaped, silky, marked with lines, petioled; peduncles two-flower'd; calyxes silky, somewhat leafy. Flowers in June. ☿. Native of France and Spain. Cultivated in 1714 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

10. *C. Tricolor*. *Trailing Bind-weed*, or *Convolvulus Minor*. Leaves lance-shaped, smooth; stem declining; flowers solitary. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Barbary, Spain, and Sicily. Cultivated in 1629 by Mr. John Parkinson.

11. *C. Soldanella*. *Sea Bind-weed*. Leaves kidney-form; peduncles one-flower'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.

183. *DATURA*. Corolla funnel-form, plaited; Calyx tubular, angled; deciduous. Capsule four-valved.

1. *D. Stramonium*. *Common Thorn-apple*. Pericarps thorny, erect, egg-shaped; leaves egg-shaped, smooth. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

2. *D. Tatula*. *Blue Thorn-apple*. Pericarp thorny, erect, egg-shaped; leaves heart-shaped, smooth, toothed. Flowers in July. ☉. Cultivated in 1686 by Mr. John Ray.

184. *HYOSCYAMUS*. Corolla funnel-form, obtuse; stamens inclined; Capsule with a lid, two-cell'd.

1. *H.*

1. *H. Niger. Black Henbane.* Leaves stem-clasping, indented; flowers sitting. Flowers in June. ♂. Native of Britain.
2. *H. Albus. White Henbane.* Leaves on petioles, indented, obtuse; flowers nearly sitting. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1570.
3. *H. Puffillus. Dwarf Henbane.* Leaves lance-shaped, toothed, lower bractes in pairs; calyxes thorny. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Persia. Cultivated in 1691 by Bishop Compton.
4. *H. Physaloides. Purple-flower'd Henbane.* Leaves egg-shaped, entire; calyxes inflated, somewhat globular. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1777 by Messrs. Gordon and Groeffer.
5. *H. Scopolia. Night-shade-leav'd Henbane.* Leaves egg-shaped, entire; calyxes inflated, bell-shaped, polished. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Carniola. Introduced in 1780 by Mr. Daniel Grimwood.
6. *H. Reticulatus. Egyptian Henbane.* Stem-leaves petioled, heart-shaped, pointed, indented; bractes entire; corolla distended. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

185. *NICOTIANA.* Corolla funnel-form, border plaited; stamens inclined; Capsule two-valved, two-celled.



1. *N. Tabacum*. *Virginian Tobacco*. Leaves lance-egg-shaped, running along the stem; flowers acute. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated before 1570.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Broad-leav'd Virginian Tobacco*.

$\beta$  *angustifolia*. *Narrow-leav'd Virginian Tobacco*. Leaves lance-shaped, sitting; calyx acute; tube of the flower most long.

2. *N. Rustica*. *Common Tobacco*. Leaves petioled, egg-shaped, entire; flowers obtuse. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of America. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

186. *VERBASCUM*. Corolla wheel-shaped, somewhat unequal; Capsule two-cell'd, and two-valved.

1. *V. Thapsus*. *Great broad-leav'd Mullein*. Leaves running along the stem, woolly on both sides; stem simple. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Britain.

2. *V. Thapsoides*. *False Mullein*. Leaves running along the stem; stem branchy. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of England.

3. *V. Boerhaavii*. *Annual Mullein*. Leaves somewhat lyre-shaped; flowers sitting. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *V. Lychnites*. *White, or Hoary Mullein*. Leaves wedge-form, oblong. Flowers from June to August. ♂. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *White Mullein*. Leaves narrow, flowers pale.

—  $\beta$  *Small*

β *Small flower'd White Mullein.* Flowers white, very small.

5. V. Phlomoides. *Woolly Mullein.* Leaves egg-shaped, woolly on both sides, lower ones petioled. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

6. V. Ferrugineum. *Rusty Mullein.* Leaves somewhat hairy, wrinkled; stem-leaves nearly fitting, equally notched; root ones oblong, heart-shaped, doubly notched. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

7. V. Nigrum. *Black Mullein.* Leaves oblong-heart-shaped. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of England.

8. V. Phœniceum. *Purple Mullein.* Root leaves egg-shaped, naked, notched; stem naked, branched. Flowers from May to July. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

9. V. Blattaria. *Moth Mullein.* Leaves stem-clasping, oblong, smooth; peduncles solitary. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of England.

Var. α *Yellow-flower'd Moth Mullein.*

β *White-flower'd Moth Mullein.*

10. V. Sinuatum. *Scallop-leav'd Mullein.* Root-leaves wing-cleft, scalloped, woolly; those on the stem, stem-clasping, rather naked; upper branches opposite. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Montpellier and Florence. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

11. V.

11. *V. Osbekii*. *Great-flower'd Mullein*. Leaves gashed, naked; stem leafy; calyxes woolly; peduncles two-flower'd. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1775 by Monsieur Thouin.

12. *V. Myconi*. *Borage-leav'd Mullein*. Root-leaves woolly; scape naked. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the Pyrenees. Cultivated in 1731.

187. **CHIRONIA**. Corolla with tube pitcher-form; style declined; stamens on the tube of the Corolla; anthers finally twisted.

1. *C. Centaurium*. *Lesser Centory*. Corolla five-cleft, funnel-form; stem fork'd. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Britain.

188. **PHLOX**. Corolla salver-form; filaments unequal; stigma three-cleft; Calyx prism-form; Capsule three-cell'd, one-seeded.

1. *P. Paniculata*. *Panicked Lychnidea*. Leaves lance-shaped, flat, margin rugged; stem polish'd; corymbes panicked; segments of the corolla round. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

2. *P. Undulata*. *Waved-leav'd Phlox*. Leaves oblong-lance-shaped, somewhat waved; margin rugged, stem polished; corymbes panicked; segments of the corolla somewhat indented. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.



3. *P. Suaveolens*. *White flower'd Phlox*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped, glossy on both sides; stem smooth; racemes panicled. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced about 1766 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
4. *P. Maculata*. *Spotted Stalked Lychnidea*. Leaves oblong-lance-shaped, smooth; stem rugged; raceme oppositely corymbed. Flowers in August.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *P. Carolina*. *Carolina Lychnidea*. Leaves lance-shaped, polish'd; stem rugged; corymbes nearly level-top'd. Flowers from July to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Carolina. Cultivated before 1728.
6. *P. Glaberrima*. *Smooth Lychnidea*. Leaves linear, lance-shaped, smooth; stem erect; corymbe terminal. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. *P. Divaricata*. *Early-flowering Lychnidea*. Leaves broad, lance-shaped, upper ones alternate; stem two-cleft; peduncles in pairs. Flowers from April to June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

189. POLEMONIUM. Corolla five-parted, closed at the bottom by stamen-bearing valves; stigma three-cleft; capsule three-cell'd.

1. *P. Cæruleum*. *Greek Valerian*. Leaves winged; flowers erect; calyx longer than the tube of the corolla.  
Flowers

Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

- Var. α *Blue flower'd Greek Valerian.*  
 β *White-flower'd Greek Valerian.*

2. *P. Reptans.* *Creeping Greek Valerian.* Leaves winged, seven pair; flowers terminal, nodding. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

190. *IPOMEA.* Corolla funnel-form; stigma globe-headed; capsule three-cell'd.

1. *I. Coccinea.* *Scarlet-flower'd Ipomæa*, or *Convolvulus*. Leaves heart-shaped, pointed, angled at the base; peduncles many-flowered. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of the West Indies. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. *I. Lacunosa.* *Starry Ipomæa.* Leaves heart-shaped, pointed, dimpled, angled at the base; peduncles mostly one-flower'd, shorter than the flower. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1640.
3. *I. Triloba.* *Three-lobed Ipomæa.* Leaves three-lobed, heart-shaped; peduncles three-flowered. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the West Indies. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. *I. Hederifolia.* *Ivy-leav'd Ipomæa.* Leaves three-lobed, heart-shaped; peduncles many-flower'd, in racemes. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of South America. Introduced in 1773 by Joseph Nicholas de Jaquin.

5. *I. Tam-*

5. I. *Tamnifolia*. *Tamnus-leav'd Ipomœa*. Leaves heart-shaped, pointed, hairy; flowers aggregate. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

191. AZALEA. Corolla somewhat bell-shaped; stamens inserted in the receptacle; Capsule five-cell'd.

1. A. *Nudiflora*. *Naked-flower'd Azalea*. Leaves egg-shaped; corolla hairy; stamens most long. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1734 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

Var.  $\alpha$  *coccinea*. *Deep scarlet Azalea*.

$\beta$  *rutilans*. *Deep red-flower'd Azalea*. Calyx minute.

$\gamma$  *carnea*. *Pale red-flower'd Azalea*. Calyx leafy; tube of the corolla red.

$\delta$  *alba*. *Early White Azalea*. Calyx of middling length.

$\epsilon$  *bicolor*. *Red and White Azalea*. Calyx small; tube of the corolla red; border pale; branches hairy.

$\zeta$  *papilionacea*. *Variegated Azalea*. Corolla pink, lower segments white; calyx leafy.

$\eta$  *partita*. *Downy Azalea*. Corolla five-parted to the base; flowers pale red.

2. A. *Viscosa*. *Clammy Azalea*. Leaves with rough margins; corolla hairy, clammy. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1734 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

Var.  $\alpha$  *odorata*. *Common White Azalea*. Branches diffuse; leaves dark green, shining.

$\beta$  *vittata*. *White-striped-flower'd Azalea*. Style long, red-pointed; leaves pale green, egg-oblong-shaped.

$\gamma$  *fissa*. *Narrow-petal'd White Azalea*. Flowers divided to the base; leaves dark-green, shining.

$\delta$  *floribunda*. *Cluster-flower'd White Azalea*. Leaves glau-



glaucous on the under side; style longer than the corolla.

• glauca. *Glaucous Azalea*. Flowers white; leaves glaucous on both sides, the younger ones downy.

3. A. Procumbens. *Procumbent Azalea*. Branches diffuse, trailing. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Scotland.

192. TABERNÆMONTANA. Corolla falver-form, contorted; follicles two, horizontal; seed immersed in pulp.

1. T. Amsonia. *Alternate-leaved Tabernæmontana*. Leaves alternate, egg-lance-shaped; stem herbaceous, smooth. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. T. Angustifolia. *Narrow-leaved Tabernæmontana*. Leaves linear, scatter'd; stem herbaceous, hairy. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1774 by Mr. James Gordon.

193. VINCA. Corolla falver-form, contorted; follicles two, erect; seeds naked.

1. V. Minor. *Small Periwinkle*. Stems trailing; leaves lance-egg-shaped; flowers peduncled. Flowers from March to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. V. Major. *Greater Periwinkle*. Stem erect; leaves egg-shaped; flowers peduncled. Flowers from March to September. ♀. Native of England.

194. SO-

194. SOLANUM. Corolla wheel-shaped; anthers somewhat united; gaping at top, with a double pore; berry two-cell'd.

1. *S. Dulcamara*. *Woody Nightshade*. Stem unarm'd, shrubby, flexible, winding; upper leaves halbert-shaped; racemes cyme-like. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Woody Nightshade*.

$\beta$  *African Woody Nightshade*. Leaves thick.

2. *S. Quercifolium*. *Oak-leaved Nightshade*. Stem unarm'd, somewhat herbaceous, angled, winding, rugged; leaves wing-cleft; racemes like cymes. Flowers in July: ♀. Native of Peru. Introduced in 1787 by Monfieur Vaire.

3. *S. Tuberosum*. *Tuberous-rooted Nightshade*, or *Common Potatoe*. Stem unarm'd, herbaceous; leaves winged, entire; peduncles sub-divided. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Peru. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

4. *S. Lycopersicum*. *Tomatoes*, or *Love Apple*. Stem unarm'd, herbaceous; leaves winged, gashed; racemes simple. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of South America. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

5. *S. Nigrum*. *Black Nightshade*. Stem unarm'd; leaves egg-shaped, tooth-angled; racemes pointing two ways, nodding. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *vulgatum*. *Common Nightshade*. Flowers white; berries black.

- $\beta$  *villosum*. *Yellow-berried Nightshade*. Branches columnar, downy; leaves angled, somewhat downy. Native of Barbadoes.

γ *gui-*

- γ guiniense. *Large black-berried Nightshade.* Branches angled, tooth'd; leaves entire, smooth. Native of Guinea.
- δ virginicum. *Small black-berried Nightshade.* Branches angled, tooth'd; leaves scallop'd, smooth. Native of Virginia.
- ε rubrum. *Red-berried Nightshade.* Stem unarm'd, smooth; leaves oblong, egg-shaped, pointed, toothed; flowers in umbels, nodding. Native of the West Indies.

195. **PHYSALIS.** Corolla wheel-shaped; stamens approaching; berry within the inflated calyx.

- 1. *P. Pensylvanica.* *Pennsylvanian Winter-Cherry.* Leaves egg-shaped, somewhat scallop'd, obtuse, almost naked; flowers in pairs, stem herbaceous. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1726 by Mr. Philip Miller.
- 2. *P. Alkekengi.* *Common Winter-Cherry.* Leaves in pairs, pointed; stem herbaceous, somewhat branched at the base. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.
- 3. *P. Angulata.* *Tooth-leav'd Winter-Cherry.* Much branched, angled, smooth; leaves egg-shaped, tooth'd. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of both Indies. Cultivated by Mr. James Sherard, M. D. 1732.
- 4. *P. Pruinosa.* *Hairy Annual Winter-Cherry.* Much branched; leaves downy; peduncles stiff and straight. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1726 by Mr. Philip Miller.

196. **ATRO-**



196. ATROPA. Corolla bell-shaped; stamens distant; berry globular, two-cell'd.

1. A. Mandragora. *Mandrake*. Stemless; scapes one-flower'd. Flowers in March and April.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1562.

2. A. Belladonna. *Deadly Nightshade*, or *Dwale*. Stem herbaceous; leaves egg-shaped, entire. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

197. ELLISIA. Corolla funnel-form, narrow; berry dry, two-cell'd, two-valved; seeds two, dotted, one above the other.

1. E. Nyctelea. *Cut-leaved Ellisia*. Flowers in July and August.  $\odot$ . Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1755 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

198. LYCIUM. Corolla tubular; the throat closed with the beards of the filaments; berry two-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. L. Barbarum. *Box-thorn*. Leaves oblong, lance-shaped; branches angled; calyxes nearly two-cleft. Flowers from May to October.  $\gamma$ . Native of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cultivated in 1709 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

Var.  $\alpha$  vulgare. *Willow-leav'd Box-thorn*. Style the length of the stamens.

$\beta$  chinense. *Chinese Box-thorn*. Style longer than the stamens.

2. *L. Europæum*. *European Box-thorn*. Leaves oblique; branches winding, columnar. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1789 by Peter Simon Pallas, M. D.

199. *SIDEROXYLON*. Corolla ten-cleft; alternate segments incurved; stigma simple; berry five-seeded.

1. *S. Tenax*. *Silvery-leaved Iron-wood*. Nearly unarm'd; leaves deciduous, lance-shaped, woolly beneath; peduncles thread-form. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Carolina. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. John Cree.

2. *S. Lycioides*. *Willow-leaved Iron-wood*. Thorny; leaves deciduous, lance-shaped. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

200. *SAMOLUS*. Corolla salver-form; stamens fortified with the scales of the corolla; capsule one-cell'd.

1. *S. Valerandi*. *Water Pimpernel*. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Great Britain.

201. *LOBELIA*. Calyx five-cleft; corolla one-petal'd, irregular; capsule two or three-cell'd; anthers united.

1. *L. Dortmanna*. *Water Lobelia*, or *Gladiole*. Leaves linear, two-cell'd, entire; stem nearly naked. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *L. Cardinalis*. *Scarlet Lobelia*, or *Cardinal-flower*. Stem erect,

erect; leaves broad-lance-shaped, ferrated; racemes terminal, pointing one way. Flowers from July to October. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1629.

3. *L. Siphilitica*. *Blue Lobelia*, or *Cardinal-flower*. Stem erect; leaves egg-lance-shaped, somewhat ferrated; edges of the calyx reflected. Flowers from August to October. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1665.

4. *L. Inflata*. *Bladder-podded Lobelia*. Stem erect; leaves egg-shaped, somewhat ferrated, longer than the peduncles; capsules inflated. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. *L. Cliffortiana*. *Purple Lobelia*. Stem erect; leaves heart-shaped, polished, obscurely tooth'd, petioled; corymbe terminal. Flowers from July to October. ☉. Native of America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

6. *L. Urens*. *Stinging Lobelia*. Stem nearly upright; lower leaves roundish, notched; upper ones lance-shaped, ferrated; flowers racemed. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of England.

202. PHYTEUMA. Corolla wheel-shaped, five-parted; segments linear; stigma two or three-cleft; capsule two or three-cell'd.

1. *P. Orbicularis*. *Horned Rampion*. Head roundish; leaves ferrated, root ones heart-shaped. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.



2. *P. Spicata*. *Spiked Horned Rampion*. Spike oblong; capsule two-cell'd; root-leaves heart-shaped. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
3. *P. Hemisphærica*. *Linear-leaved Horned Rampion*. Head roundish; leaves linear, very entire. Flowers - - -  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1784 by William Pitcairn, M. D.

203. *CAMPANULA*. Corolla bell-shaped, the bottom closed by stamen-bearing valves; stigma three-cleft; capsule gaping, with pores at the sides.

§ (Leaves somewhat glossy and narrow.)

1. *C. Censia*. *Ciliated Bell-flower*. Stem one-flower'd; leaves egg-shaped, smooth, entire, somewhat fringed. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
2. *C. Grandiflora*. *Great-flower'd Bell-flower*. Leaves in threes, oblong-ferrated; stem one-flower'd, flower expanding. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1782 by Mr. John Bell.
3. *C. Rotundifolia*. *Bell-flower, or Heath-bells*. Root-leaves kidney-form, those on the stem linear. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.  
 Var.  $\alpha$  vulgaris. *Round-leav'd Bell-flower, or Heath-bells*.  
 $\beta$  alpina. *Small round-leav'd Bell-flower*.
4. *C. Carpatia*. *Heart-leav'd Bell-flower*. All the leaves heart-shaped, ferrated, with petioles, smooth; branches thread-form, one-flower'd. Flowers in June and July.

July. ♀. Native of the Carpathian Alps. Introduced in 1774 by Joseph Nicholas de Jacquin, M.D.

5. *C. Lobelioides*. *Small-flower'd Bell-flower*. Little stems columnar, stiff, smooth; leaves linear-lance-shaped, toothed; corollas somewhat funnel-form, in threes and fours. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Madeira. Introduced in 1777.
6. *C. Patula*. *Spreading Bell-flower*. Leaves stiff and straight, root ones lance-oval; panicle expanding. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of England.
7. *Rapunculus*. *Esculent Bell-flower*, or *Rampions*. Leaves waved, root-ones lance-oval; panicle contracted. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of England.
8. *C. Persicifolia*. *Peach-leav'd Bell-flower*. Root-leaves inversely egg-shaped, those on the stem lance-shaped, linear, rather serrated, sitting, remote. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of the northern parts of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
9. *C. Pyramidalis*. *Pyramidal Bell-flower*. Leaves serrated, heart-shaped, those on the stem lance-shaped; stems rush-like, simple; umbels sitting, lateral. Flowers from July to October. ♀. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
10. *C. Americana*. *American Bell-flower*. Leaves heart and lance-shaped, serrated; leaves petioled, fringed; flowers axillary, sitting; corollas five-parted, flat; style longer than the corolla. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Pennsylvania. Introduced by Mr. John Bartram in the year 1763.

11. *C. Nitida*. *Smooth-leav'd Bell-flower*. Leaves oblong, notched, glossy; stem-leaves lance-shaped, nearly entire; corolla bell-wheel-shaped. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1743 by Mr. Philip Miller.
12. *C. Lilifolia*. *Lily Bell-flower*. Leaves lance-shaped, those on the stem pointed, serrated; flowers in panicles, nodding. Flowers most part of the summer.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1784 by Monsieur Thouin.
13. *C. Rhomboidea*. *Germander-leav'd Bell-flower*. Leaves rhomb-shaped, serrated; spike pointing one way; calyxes tooth'd. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
14. *C. Verticillata*. *Whorl'd-leaved Bell-flower*. Leaves and flowers in whorls. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1783 by Mr. John Bell.  

§ § (Leaves rugged, and rather broad.)
15. *C. Latifolia*. *Broad-leaved Bell-flower*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped; stem most simple, columnar; flowers solitary, peduncled; fruit drooping. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
16. *C. Rapunculoides*. *Nettle-leaved Bell-flower*. Leaves heart-lance-shaped; stem branched; flowers pointing one way, scatter'd; calyxes reflected. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
17. *C. Bononienfis*. *Panicled Bell-flower*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped, rugged on the under side, sitting, stem panicled.



bled. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.

18. *C. Trachelium. Great-bell-flower, or Canterbury Bells.* Stem angular, simple; leaves petioled; calyx fringed; peduncles three-cleft. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
19. *C. Glomerata. Cluster'd Bell-flower.* Stem angular, simple; flowers sitting; heads terminal. Flowers from May to September. ♀. Native of Britain.
20. *C. Cervicaria. Waved-leaved Bell-flower.* Hispid; flowers sitting in terminal heads; leaves lance-linear, waved. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of Sweden and Germany. Introduced in 1783 by William Pitcairn, M. D.
21. *C. Thyrsoides. Long-spiked Bell-flower.* Hispid; raceme egg-oblong, terminal; stem most simple; leaves lance-linear. Flowers in July. ♂: Native of Germany. Introduced in 1785 by William Pitcairn, M. D.

§ § § (Capsules covered by the reflected segments of the calyx.)

22. *C. Medium. Canterbury Bell-flower.* Capsules five-cell'd; stem upright, simple, leafy; flowers erect. Flowers from June to September. ♂. Native of Germany and Italy. Cultivated in 1597.
23. *C. Barbata. One-leaved Bell-flower.* Capsules five-cell'd; stem simple, one-leaved; leaves lance-shaped; corolla bearded. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy and Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

24. *C. Spicata. Spiked Bell-flower.* Hispid; spike loose; flowers alternate; leaves narrow, entire. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1786 by William Pitcairn, M. D.
25. *C. Siberica. Siberian Bell-flower.* Capsules three-cell'd; stem panicled. Flowers in July and September. ♂. Native of Siberia and Austria. Introduced in 1783 by William Pitcairn, M. D.
26. *C. Speculum. Venus's Looking-Glass, or Bell-flower.* Stem diffuse, much branched; leaves oblong, rather notched; flowers solitary; capsules prism-form. Flowers from May to July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
27. *C. Hybrida. Corn Bell-flower, or Coddled Corn-violet.* Stem at the base rather branchy, stiff, and straight; leaves oblong, notched; calyxes aggregate, longer than the corolla; capsule prism-form. Flowers from May to July. ☉. Native of England.
28. *C. Perfoliata. Perfoliate Bell-flower.* Stem simple; leaves stem-clasping, heart-shaped, toothed; flowers sitting, aggregate. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1680.
29. *C. Hederacea. Ivy-leaved Bell-flower.* Leaves heart-shaped, five-lobed; petioles smooth; stem weak. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of England.
30. *C. Erinus. Fork'd Bell-flower.* Stem two-forked; leaves sitting, upper ones opposite, three-tooth'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Spain, Italy, and

and the South of France. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

204. TRACHELIUM. Corolla funnel-form; stigma globular; capsule three-cell'd.

1. T. Cœruleum. *Blue Throat-wort*. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of Italy and the Levant. Cultivated in 1739.

205. LONICERA. Corolla tubular, irregular; berry two-cell'd, many-seeded; stigma round-headed.

§ (With a twining stem.)

1. L. Caprifolium. *Italian Honeyfuckle*. Flowers in whorls, terminal, sitting; leaves deciduous, upper ones perfoliate. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  alba. *Italian early white Honeyfuckle*.

$\beta$  rubra. *Italian early red Honeyfuckle*.

2. L. Dioica. *Glaucous Honeyfuckle*. Flowers in whorls, somewhat headed, terminal; leaves deciduous, all of them perfoliate. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1766 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

3. L. Sempervirens. *Trumpet Honeyfuckle*. Flowers in nearly naked spikes, terminal; leaves oblong, upper ones perfoliate. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.

Var.



Var.  $\alpha$  major. *Great Trumpet Honeyfuckle*. Leaves roundish.  
 $\beta$  minor. *Small Trumpet Honeyfuckle*. Leaves oblong.

4. L. Grata. *Evergreen Honeyfuckle*. Flowers in whorls, terminal; leaves perennial, glaucous beneath, inversely egg-shaped, upper ones perfoliate. Flowers from June to October.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. L. Implexa. *Minorca Honeyfuckle*. Flowers in whorls; bractes glossy; leaves perennial, smooth, oblong; upper ones perfoliate; summits dilated. Flowers from June to September.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Minorca. Introduced about 1772 by Monsieur Richard.

6. L. Periclymenum. *Wood-bind, or Honey-fuckle*. Flowers in egg-shaped terminal tiled heads; leaves distinct. Flowers from May to July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  vulgaris. *Common Wood-bind, or Honeyfuckle*.

$\beta$  serotina. *Late red Honeyfuckle*.

$\gamma$  belgica. *Dutch Honeyfuckle*.

$\delta$  quercifolia. *Oak-leaved Honeyfuckle*.

§ § (Peduncles two-flower'd.)

7. L. Nigra. *Black-berried upright Honeyfuckle*. Leaves elliptical, entire; berries distinct. Flowers in March and April.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Switzerland and France. Cultivated in 1683.

8. L. Tartarica. *Tartarian upright Honeyfuckle*. Leaves heart-shaped, obtuse; berries distinct. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Russia. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. L. Xylosteum. *Fly Honeyfuckle*. Leaves entire, downy; berries

berries distinct. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the North of Europe. Cultivated in 1683.

10. L. Pyrenaica. *Pyrenean upright Honeysuckle*. Leaves oblong, smooth; berries distinct. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the Pyrenean Mountains. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

11. L. Alpigena. *Red-berried upright Honeysuckle*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped; berries united in pairs. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

12. L. Cœrulea. *Blue-berried upright Honeysuckle*. Berries united, globe-form; style undivided. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1724.

§ § § (Stem erect; peduncles many-flower'd.)

13. L. Symphoricarpos. *Shrubby St. Peter's-wort*. Flowers in heads, lateral, peduncled; leaves petioled. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1730.

14. L. Diervilla. *Yellow-flower'd upright Honeysuckle*. Racemes terminal; leaves serrated. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

206. TRIOSTEUM. Corolla one-petal'd, nearly equal; Calyx the length of the corolla; berry three-cell'd, one-seeded.

1. T. Perfoliatum. *Fever-Root*. Flowers in whorls, sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America.

America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

207. RHAMNUS. Calyx tubular; Corolla none; stamens fortified with scales; fruit a berry.

§ (Thorny.)

1. R. Catharticus. *Common Buckthorn*. Thorns terminal; flowers four-cleft; stamens and pistils on distinct plants; leaves egg-shaped; stem erect. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.
2. R. Infectorius. *Dwarf, or yellow-berried Buckthorn*. Thorns terminal; stamens and pistils on distinct plants; stems procumbent. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
3. R. Saxatilis. *Rock Buckthorn*. Thorns terminal; flowers four-cleft; stamens and pistils on distinct plants; leaves oblong, serrated, smooth, annual. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

§ § (Without thorns.)

4. R. Volubilis. *Twining Rhamnus*. Without thorns; leaves oblong-egg-shaped, nerved, somewhat waved; stem twining. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1714 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.
5. R. Frangula. *Berry-bearing Alder*. Umbels axillary; calyxes smooth; leaves egg-shaped, most entire, marked



marked with lines. Flowers in April and May. ♀.  
Native of England.

6. R. Latifolius. *Azorian Rhamnus*. Calyx hairy; leaves elliptic, entire. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the Azores. Introduced in 1778.

7. R. Alnifolius. *Alder-leav'd Rhamnus*. Leaves egg-shaped, pointed, serrated, reticulated with veins on the under side. Flowers in May. ♀. Introduced in 1778 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

8. R. Alaternus. *Alaternus*. Stamens and pistils on distinct plants; stigma three-fold; leaves serrated. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1629.

Var.  $\alpha$  latifolius. *Common Alaternus*. Leaves egg-oblong, equally serrated.

$\beta$  angustifolius. *Jagged-leav'd Alaternus*. Leaves lance-shaped, deeply serrated.

§ § § (Prickly.)

9. R. Paliurus. *Common Christ's-thorn*. Prickles doubled, the lower ones reflected; flowers with three styles. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

10. R. Zizyphus. *Shining-leav'd Rhamnus*. Prickles doubled; alternately bent; flowers with two styles; leaves egg-oblong. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1640.

208. CEANOTHUS. Petals five, bag-form, vaulted; Berry three-cell'd, three-seeded.

1. C. Americanus. *American Ceanothus*, or *New-Jersey Tea*. Leaves three-nerved. Flowers from July to October.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Carolina and Virginia. Cultivated before 1713 by Bishop Compton.

209. CELASTRUS. Corolla five-petal'd, expanding; Capsule three-angled, three-cell'd; seeds veil'd.

1. C. Scandens. *Climbing Staff-Tree*. Without thorns; stem twining. Flowers in May and June.  $\text{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced by Peter Collinson, Esq. in 1736.

210. EUONYMUS. Corolla five-petal'd; Berry capsular, five-cell'd, five-valved, colour'd; Seed veil'd.

1. E. Verrucosus. *Warted Spindle-tree*. Flowers with only four petals and four stamens; bark warty; peduncles thread-form, columnar, mostly three-flowered. Flowers in May and June.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1763 by Mr. James Gordon.

2. E. Atropurpureus. *Purple-flower'd Spindle-tree*. Flowers with only four petals and four stamens; peduncles compressed, many flowered; stigmas four-corner'd, lop'd. Flowers in July.  $\text{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1756 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

3. E. Europæus. *Common Spindle-tree*. Flowers mostly with only four petals and four stamens; stigma awl-shaped;

ed; leaves smooth: Flowers in May and June. ♀.  
Native of Britain.

4. *E. Latifolius*. *Broad-leaved Spindle-tree*. Flowers mostly with five petals and five stamens; bark polished; peduncles thread-form, columnar, many-flower'd. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria and Hungary. Cultivated in 1730.

5. *E. Americanus*. *Ever-green Spindle-tree*. All the flowers with five petals and five stamens; leaves sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1713 by Bishop Compton.

211. *VITIS*. Petals cohering at top, wither'd; Berry five-seeded.

1. *V. Vinifera*. *Common Vine*. Leaves lobed, indented, naked. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of most of the temperate parts of the world.

2. *V. Labrusca*. *Downy-leav'd Vine*. Leaves heart-shaped, mostly three-lobed, tooth'd, woolly underneath. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, Junior.

3. *V. Vulpina*. *Fox Grape, or Vine*. Leaves heart-shaped, tooth-ferrated, naked on both sides. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, Junior.

4. *V. Laciniosa*. *Parsley-leav'd Vine*. Leaves in fives; leaflets many-cleft. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, Junior.

5. *V.*



5. *V. Arborea. Pepper Vine.* Leaves more than doubly compound; leaflets winged at the sides. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated before 1700 by Samuel Reynardson, Esq.

212. *IMPATIENS.* Calyx two-leaved; Corolla five-petal'd, irregular; nectary hooded; Capsule five-valved; Anthers united.

1. *I. Noli tangere. Common Yellow Balsam.* Peduncles many-flower'd, solitary; leaves egg-shaped; knots of the stem swell'd. Flowers in June, ☉. Native of England.

213. *VIOLA.* Calyx five-leaved; Corolla five-petal'd, irregular, with a horn behind; Capsule three-valved, one-cell'd; Anthers united.

§ (Stemless.)

1. *V. Palmata. Palmated Violet.* Leaves hand-shaped, five-lobed, tooth'd and undivided. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. *V. Pedata. Multifid Violet.* Leaves bird-foot-shaped, seven-parted. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. *V. Sagittata. Arrow-leav'd Violet.* Leaves oblong, sharp, heart-arrow-shaped, serrated, gash'd at the base; flower reversed. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Pen-

Pensylvania. Introduced in 1775 by John Fothergill.

4. *V. Lanceolata*. *Spear-leav'd Violet*. Leaves lance-shaped, notched. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1785 by Mr. Archibald Menzies.
5. *V. Obliqua*. *Oblique-flower'd Violet*. Leaves heart-shaped, sharp, nearly flat, smooth; flowers erect; petals obliquely bent. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Pensylvania and Virginia. Cultivated in 1762 by Mr. James Gordon.
6. *V. Cucullata*. *Hollow-leav'd Violet*. Leaves heart-shaped, rather pointed, smooth, hooded at the base; flower reversed, petals bent obliquely. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1772 by Samuel Martin, M. D.
7. *V. Primulifolia*. *Primrose-leav'd Violet*. Leaves oblong, somewhat heart-shaped; petioles flatten'd. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1783 by Mr. William Young.
8. *V. Hirta*. *Hairy Violet*. Leaves heart-shaped, hairy, hispid. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of England.
9. *V. Palustris*. *Marsh Violet*. Leaves kidney-form. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.
10. *V. Odorata*. *Sweet Violet*. Leaves heart-shaped; offsets creeping. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Britain.

- Var.  $\alpha$  *Purple-flower'd Sweet Violet.*  
 $\beta$  *White-flower'd Sweet Violet.*  
 $\gamma$  *Double-flower'd Sweet Violet.*

§ § (With Stems.)

11. *V. Canina.* *Dog's Violet.* Mature stems ascending; leaves oblong, heart-shaped. Flowers in April.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
12. *V. Montana.* *Mountain Violet.* Stem erect, leaves heart-oblong. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Alps of Europe. Cultivated in 1714.
13. *V. Canadensis.* *Canadian Violet.* Stem erect, rather columnar; leaves heart-shaped, pointed, smooth; stipules entire. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1783 by Mr. William Young.
14. *V. Striata.* *Striated Violet.* Stem erect, semi-columnar; leaves egg-heart-shaped, sharp, serrated; stipules lance-shaped, serrated, fringed. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1772 by Mr. William Young.
15. *V. Pubescens.* *Downy Violet.* Stem erect, hairy, columnar and then flattish; leaves heart-shaped, pointed, hairy; stipules oblong, serrated at the points. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1772 by Mr. William Young.
16. *V. Mirabilis.* *Broad-leav'd Violet.* Stem three-sided; leaves kidney-heart-shaped; stem-flowers petal-less. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Germany and Sweden. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. James Sherard, M. D.

17. *V.*



17. *V. Biflora*. *Two-flower'd Violet*. Stem two-flower'd; leaves kidney-form, serrated. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
18. *V. Uniflora*. *Siberian Violet*. Stem one-flower'd; leaves heart-shaped, tooth'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1774 by Mr. James Gordon.

§ § § (Stipules wing-cleft.)

19. *V. Tricolor*. *Pansies*, or *Hearts-ease*. Stem three-sided, spreading; leaves oblong, gashed. Flowers from May to September.  $\odot$ . Native of Britain.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Three-colour'd Violet*, *Pansies*, or *Hearts-ease*.  
 $\beta$  *Three-colour'd Garden Violet*.
20. *V. Grandiflora*. *Great Yellow Violet*. Stem three-sided, simple; leaves somewhat oblong; stipules many-cleft. Flowers from May to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
21. *V. Calcarata*. *Alpine Violet*. Stem short; leaves rather egg-shaped; nectary longer than the calyx. Flowers in March.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
22. *V. Cornuta*. *Pyrenean Violet*. Stem long; leaves oblong, egg-shaped; nectary awl-shaped, longer than the corolla. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Pyrenees. Introduced in 1776 by Casimer Gomez Ortega, M. D.

214. **CLAYTONIA**. Calyx two-valved; Corolla five-petal'd;

petal'd; stigma three-cleft. Capsule three-valved, one-cell'd, three-seeded.

1. *C. Virginica. Virginian Claytonia.* Leaves linear, lance-shaped; petals entire. Flowers from March to May.  
 2. Native of North America. Introduced before 1759 by Mr. John Clayton.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Linear-leav'd Claytonia.* Calyx obtuse.  
 $\beta$  *Spear-leav'd Claytonia.* Calyx rather sharp.

215. *ITEA.* Petals long, inserted in the Calyx; Capsule one-cell'd, two-valved.

1. *I. Virginica. Virginian Itea.* Leaves serrated. Flowers from June to August. 1. Native of North-America. Cultivated in 1744 by Archibald, Duke of Argyle.

216. *RIBES.* Petals five; stamens inserted in the Calyx; Style two-cleft; Berry many-seeded.

§ (Without prickles.)

1. *R. Rubrum. Currant.* Racemes smooth; flowers flattish. Flowers in April. 1. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *rutilum. Red Currant.*  
 $\beta$  *album. White Currant.*

2. *R. Glandulosum. Glandulous Currant.* Racemes flattish; peduncles hairy; hairs glandular. Flowers in April and May. 1. Native of North America. Introduced in 1777 by John Fothergill, M. D.

3. *R. Alpinum. Alpine Currant.* Racemes erect; bractes longer

longer than the flowers. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Britain.

4. *R. Nigrum*. *Common Black Currant*. Racemes hairy; flowers oblong. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.

5. *R. Floridum*. *American Black Currant*. Racemes drooping; flowers cylindrical; bractes almost as long as the flowers. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

§ § (With sharp prickles.)

6. *R. Diacantha*. *Two-spined Gooseberry*. Leaves gash'd; prickles double at the ends. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1781 by Mr. John Busch.

7. *R. Grossularia*. *Common Gooseberry*. Fringes of the petioles hairy; berries shaggy. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1629.

8. *R. Uva Crispa*. *Smooth-fruited Gooseberry*. Berries smooth; peduncles with a one-leav'd bracte. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.

9. *R. Oxyacanthoides*. *Hawthorn-leav'd Currant*. Branches prickly on all sides. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1705 by Mr. Reynardson.

10. *R. Cynosbati*. *Prickly-fruited Currant*. Prickles nearly axillary; berries prickly, racemed. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.



217. **HEDERA.** Corolla of five oblong petals; berry five-seeded, encompassed by the Calyx.

1. *H. Helix.* *Common Ivy.* Leaves egg-shaped and lobed. Flowers in September. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *H. Quinquifolia.* *Five-leaved Ivy.* Leaves in fives, egg-shaped, serrated. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1629.

218. **JASIONE.** Common Calyx ten-leaved; Corolla five-petal'd, regular; Capsule two-cell'd.

1. *J. Montana.* *Hairy Sheep's-Scabious.* Leaves linear, lance-shaped, numerous; flowers in roundish heads, terminal. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Annual Jafione, or Sheep's-Scabious.*

$\beta$  *Perennial Jafione.* ♀.

219. **LAGOECIA.** Involucre universal and partial; Petals two-cleft; Seed solitary.

1. *L. Cuminoides.* *Wild Cumin.* Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1708 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

220. **ILLECEBRUM.** Calyx five-leaved, cartilaginous. Corolla none; Stigma simple; Capsule five-valved, one-seeded.

1. *Verticillatum.* *Whorl'd Illecebrum, or Knot-grass.* Flowers in whorls, naked; stems procumbent. Flowers in July. Native of England.

221. GLAUX. Calyx one-leav'd; Corolla none; Capsule one-cell'd, five-valved, five-seeded.

1. G. Maritima. *Sea Milk-wort*, or *Black Salt-wort*. Stalks numerous, procumbent; leaves fitting, in pairs; flowers axillary. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

222. THESIIUM. Calyx one-leaved, on which the stamens are inserted; seed one.

1. T. Linophyllum. *Common Thesium*, or *False Toad-flax*. Panicle leafy; leaves linear. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.
2. T. Umbellatum. *Umbel'd Thesium*. Flowers in umbels; leaves oblong. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1782 by John Hope, M. D.

223. AMBROSIA. Ⓢ Common Calyx one-leaved; Corolla one-petal'd, three-cleft, funnel-form; receptacle naked. Ⓟ Calyx one-leaved, entire, five-toothed, one-flower'd; Corolla none; nut from the harden'd calyx.

1. A. Trifida. *Trifid-leav'd Ambrosia*. Leaves three-lobed, serrated. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1699 by Mr. Jacob Bobart.
2. A. Elatior. *Tall Ambrosia*. Leaves twice-wing-cleft; racemes panicled, smooth, terminal. Flowers in July and

and August. ☉. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1696 by Mr. Samuel Doody.

3. *A. Artemisiifolia*. *Mugwort-leav'd Ambrosia*. Leaves twice-wing-cleft; first branches undivided, entire. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *A. Maritima*. *Sea Ambrosia*. Leaves many-cleft; spikes solitary, downy, almost fitting. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Italy and the Levant. Cultivated in 1570.

224. **PARTHENIUM**. (S) Common Calyx five-leaved; Corollas of the disk one-petal'd. (P) Corollas of the ray five; two of them with stamens, the others with one pistil.

1. *P. Integrifolium*. *Entire-leav'd Parthenium*. Leaves egg-shaped, oblong, notch'd. Flowers from June to October. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated about the year 1661 by Mr. Walker.

225. **ATRIPLEX**. (SP) Calyx five-leaved; Corolla none; style two parted; seed one, depress'd. (P) Calyx two-leaved; Corolla none; style two-forked; seed one, compress'd.

1. *A. Halimus*. *Tall shrubby Orache, or Sea Purslane*. Stem woody; leaves triangularly lance-shaped, entire. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1640.

2. *A.*



2. *A. Portulacoides*. *Dwarf Shrubby Orache*, or *Common Sea Purslane*. Stem woody; leaves inversely egg-shaped. Flowers in August and September. ☿. Native of Britain.
3. *A. Laciniata*. *Jagged Sea Orache*. Stem herbaceous; leaves triangularly lance-shaped, tooth'd, silvery underneath. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
4. *A. Hastata*. *Wild Orache*. Stem herbaceous; calyxes of the flowers with only pistils, large, triangularly lance-shaped, indented. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
5. *A. Patula*. *Spreading Orache*. Stem herbaceous, spreading; leaves somewhat triangularly lance-shaped; calyxes of the seed toothed on the centre. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
6. *A. Marina*. *Serrated Sea Orache*. Stem herbaceous, erect; leaves linear, serrated. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
7. *A. Littoralis*. *Grass-leav'd Sea Orache*. Stem herbaceous, erect; leaves all linear; most entire. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
8. *A. Pedunculata*. *Pedunculated Orache*. Stem herbaceous, divaricated; leaves lance-shaped, obtuse, entire; calyxes of the pistil-bearing flowers peduncled. Flowers from July to September. ☉. Native of England.
9. *A. Hortensis*. *Garden Orache*. Stem erect, herbaceous; leaves triangular. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native

Native of Tartary. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  *White Garden Orache.*

$\beta$  *Red Garden Orache.*

226. NYSSA. (SP) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none; five stamens, one pistil; drupe. (S) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none; stamens ten.

1. N. Integrifolia. *Mountain Tupelo.* Leaves entire; nut roundish, scor'd. Flowers - - - - h. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1750 by Archibald, Duke of Argyle.

2. N. Denticulata. *Water Tupelo.* Leaves remote, tooth'd; nut oblong, furrow'd, and rather wrinkled. Flowers - - - - h. Native of North America. Introduced in 1735 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

### Order DIGYNIA.

227. CYNANCHUM. Corolla wheel-shaped, contorted; nectary cylindrical, five-tooth'd.

1. C. Acutum. *Acute-leav'd Cynanchum.* Stem twining, herbaceous; leaves heart-oblong, smooth. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Spain and Sicily. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. C. Monspeliacum. *Montpelier Cynanchum.* Stem twining, herbaceous; leaves kidney-heart-shaped, acute. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the

the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

228. PERIPLOCA. Corolla wheel-shaped, contorted; nectary surrounding the fructification, protruding five filaments.

1. *P. Græca*. *Common Virginian Silk*, or *Periploca*. Flowers hairy within, terminal. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

229. APOCYNUM. Corolla bell-shaped; nectaries five, glandular; five filaments alternate with the stamens.

1. *A. Androsæmifolium*. *Tutsan-leav'd Dog's-bane*. Stem rather straight, herbaceous; leaves egg-shaped, smooth on both sides; cymes terminal. Flowers from July to September.  $\mathfrak{L}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. *A. Cannabinum*. *Hemp Dog's-bane*. Stem rather straight, herbaceous; leaves oblong; cymes at the sides longer than the leaves. Flowers in July and September.  $\mathfrak{L}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1699 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.
3. *A. Hypericifolium*. *St. John's-wort-leav'd Dog's-bane*. Stem rather straight, herbaceous; leaves oblong-heart-shaped, smooth; cymes shorter than the leaves. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathfrak{L}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. *A. Venetum*. *Spear-leav'd Dog's-bane*. Stem rather straight, her-



herbaceous; leaves egg-lance-shaped. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the islands in the Adriatic Sea. Cultivated in 1690 in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court.

230. ASCLEPIAS. Corolla reflected, contorted; nectaries five, egg-shaped, concave, protruding a little horn.

§ (Leaves opposite, flat.)

1. A. Syriaca. *Syrian Swallow-wort*. Leaves oval, woolly underneath; stem simple; umbels nodding. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1629 by Mr. John Parkinson.
2. A. Amœna. *Oval-leav'd Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, somewhat downy on the under side; stem simple, umbels and nectaries erect. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. James Sherard, M. D.
3. A. Purpurascens. *Purple Virginian Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, hairy underneath; stem simple; umbels erect, nectaries reversed. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated by James Sherard, M. D. in 1732.
4. A. Variegata. *Variegated Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, wrinkled, naked; stem simple; umbels nearly sitting; peduncles woolly. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1696.
5. A. Nivea. *Almond-leav'd Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped, somewhat glossy; stem simple; umbels erect, at the sides, solitary. Flowers from July  
to

to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

6. *A. Incarnata*. *Flesh-colour'd Swallow-wort*. Leaves lance-shaped; stem divided above; umbels erect, double. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1731.

7. *A. Vincetoxicum*. *Officinal Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, bearded at the base; umbels proliferous. Flowers from May to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1640.

Var.  $\alpha$  *White Officinal Swallow-wort*.

$\beta$  *lutea*. *Yellow Officinal Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute; stem weak; umbels simple.

8. *A. Nigra*. *Black Swallow-wort*. Leaves egg-shaped, bearded at the base; stem somewhat twining upwards. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of France and Spain. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

§ § (Leaves rolled back at the sides.)

9. *A. Siberica*. *Siberian Swallow-wort*. Leaves linear, lance-shaped, opposite, in threes; stem decumbent. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1775 by Mr. James Gordon.

10. *A. Verticillata*. *Whorl'd-leaved Swallow-wort*. Leaves linear, in whorls; stem erect. Flowers - - - - -  
 $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

§ § § (Leaves alternate.)

11. *A. Tuberosa*. *Tuberous-rooted Swallow-wort, or Orange Apo-*

*Apocynum*. Leaves lance-shaped; stem divaricated, hairy. Flowers from July to September. ʒ. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1690 in the Royal Garden at Hampton-Court.

231. SWERTIA. Corolla wheel-shaped; nectar-bearing pores at the base of the divisions of the corolla. Capsule one-cell'd, two-valved.

1. *S. Perennis*. *Marsh Swertia*. Corolla five-cleft; root-leaves oval. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of England.

232. GENTIANA. Corolla one-petal'd; Capsule one-cell'd, two-valved; Receptacles two, longitudinal.

§ (Corolla five-cleft, mostly bell-shaped.)

1. *G. Lutea*. *Yellow Gentian*. Corollas mostly five-cleft, border flat, whorl'd; calyx sheath-like. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of the Alps of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *G. Purpurea*. *Purple Gentian*. Corollas mostly five-cleft; bell-shaped, whorled; calyx lop'd. Flowers - - - ʒ. Native of the Alps of Europe. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.

3. *G. Punctata*. *Spotted-flower'd Gentian*. Corollas mostly five-cleft, bell-shaped, dotted; calyx with five teeth. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of the Alps of Europe. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

4. *G. Af-*



4. *G. Asclepiadea*. *Swallow-wort-leaved Gentian*. Corollas five-cleft, bell-shaped, opposite, sitting; leaves stem-clasping. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Austria and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1629.
5. *G. Pneumonanthe*. *Marsh Gentian*, or *Calathian Violet*. Corollas five-cleft, bell-shaped, opposite, peduncled; leaves linear. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.
6. *G. Saponaria*. *Soap-wort-leaved Gentian*. Corollas five-cleft, bell-shaped, distended, whorl'd; leaves three-nerved. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1776 by Mr. William Young.
7. *G. Acaulis*. *Dwarf Gentian*, or *Gentianella*. Corolla five-cleft, bell-shaped, exceeding the stem. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Europe. Cultivated in 1629.

§ § (Corollas five-cleft, funnel-form.)

8. *G. Bavarica*. *Bavarian Gentian*. Corolla five-cleft, funnel-form, ferrated; leaves egg-shaped, obtuse. Flowers - - - -  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland and Germany. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
9. *G. Amarella*. *Autumnal Gentian*. Corollas five-cleft, border flat, bearded in the throat. Flowers in August.  $\odot$ . Native of Britain.

§ § § (Corollas four-cleft.)

10. *G. Campestris*. *Field Gentian*. Corolla four-cleft, throat bearded. Flowers in August.  $\odot$ . Native of England.

11. *G. Cru-*

11. *G. Cruciata*. *Cross-wort Gentian*. Corolla four-cleft, beardless; flowers whorl'd, sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

12. *G. Filiformis*. *Leaf Yellow Gentian*, or *Marsh Centory*. Corolla four-cleft, beardless; stem thread-form, forked. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

233. *VELEZIA*. Corolla of five small petals; calyx five-tooth'd, thread-form; capsule one-cell'd; seeds very numerous, in a simple series.

1. *V. Rigida*. *Rigid Velezia*. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1785 by Casimir Gomez Ortega, M. D.

234. *HEUCHERA*. Petals five; capsule two-beak'd, two-cell'd.

1. *H. Americana*. *American Heuchera*, or *Sanicle*. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1704.

235. *SALSOLA*. Calyx five-leaved; corolla none; capsule one-seeded; seed spiral, like a snail's shell.

1. *S. Kali*. *Prickly Salt-wort*. Herbaceous, decumbent; leaves awl-shaped, thorny, rugged; calyxes axillary, margin'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Britain.

2. *S. Soda*. *Long fleshy-leaved Salt-wort*. Herbaceous, spreading; leaves without thorns. Flowers in July and August.

August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. *S. Sativa*. *Cultivated Salt-wort*. Herbaceous, spreading; leaves columnar, smooth; flowers conglomerated. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1783 by Abbé Pourret.
4. *S. Altissima*. *Grass-leaved Salt-wort*. Herbaceous, erect, much branched; leaves thread-form, acute, peduncle-bearing at the base. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1775 by John Earl of Bute.
5. *S. Salsa*. *Striped-stalk'd Salt-wort*. Herbaceous, rather erect; leaves linear, somewhat fleshy, awnless; calyxes succulent, transparent. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Astracan. Introduced in 1782 by P. M. A. Broussonet, M. D.
6. *S. Fruticosa*. *Shrubby Salt-wort, or Stone-crop*. Shrubby, erect; leaves thread-form, rather obtuse. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.
7. *S. Muricata*. *Hairy Salt-wort*. Shrubby, expanded; little branches hairy; calyxes thorny. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Egypt. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.

236. **CHENOPODIUM**. Calyx five-leaved, five-corner'd; corolla none; seed one, lentil-form.

§ (Leaves angular.)

1. *C. Bonus Henricus*. *Angular-leaved Goose-foot, or English Mercury*. Leaves triangular, arrow-shaped, entire;



spikes compound, leafless, axillary. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *C. Urbicum*. *Upright Goose-foot*. Leaves triangular, rather tooth'd; racemes crowded, very long, stiff and straight, lying close to the stem. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. *C. Rubrum*. *Red Goose-foot*. Leaves triangularly heart-shaped, rather obtuse, toothed; racemes erect, compound, rather leafy, shorter than the stem. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
4. *C. Murale*. *Wall Goose-foot*, or *Sow-bane*. Leaves egg-shaped, shining, sharp, toothed; racemes branched, naked. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
5. *C. Serotinum*. *Fig-leaved Goose-foot*. Leaves triangularly lance-shaped, indented and toothed, wrinkled, smooth, uniform; racemes terminal. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of England.
6. *C. Album*. *Common Goose-foot*. Leaves triangularly diamond-shaped, gnaw'd, entire at the base, upper ones oblong; racemes erect. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Britain.
7. *C. Viride*. *Green Goose-foot*. Leaves diamond-shaped, tooth-indented; racemes branched, somewhat leafy. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
8. *C. Hybridum*. *False Goose-foot*. Leaves heart-shaped, sharp-angled; racemes branched, naked. Flowers from August to October. ☉. Native of Britain.
9. *C. Botrys*. *Cut-leaved Goose-foot*. Leaves oblong, indented; racemes naked, many-cleft. Flowers from June

to September. ☉. Native of the South of Europe.  
Cultivated in 1551.

10. C. Ambrosioides. *Mexican Goose-foot*. Leaves lance-shaped, toothed; racemes leafy, simple. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of Mexico. Cultivated in 1740.

11. C. Glaucum. *Oak-leaved Goose-foot*. Leaves egg-oblong, scallop'd; racemes naked, simple, glomerated. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

§ § (Leaves entire.)

12. C. Vulvaria. *Stinking Goose-foot*. Leaves most entire, betwixt diamond and egg-shaped; flowers conglomerated, axillary. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.

13. C. Polyspermum. *Round-leaved Goose-foot*, or *Alfeed*. Leaves most entire, egg-shaped; stem decumbent; cymes two-forked, leafless, axillary. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

14. C. Scoparia. *Linear-leaved Goose-foot*, or *Summer Cypress*. Leaves linear-lanced, flat, very entire. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of Greece. Cultivated in 1633.

15. C. Maritimum. *Sea Goose-foot*. Leaves awl-shaped, semi-cylindrical. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.

16. C. Aristatum. *Bearded Goose-foot*. Leaves lance-shaped, somewhat fleshy, very entire; corymbes two-forked, with axillary awns. Flowers in August. ☉. Native

of Virginia and Siberia. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

237. BETA. Calyx five-leaved; corolla none; seeds kidney-form within the substance of the base of the calyx.

1. B. Maritima. *Sea Beet*. Flowers in pairs. Flowers in August. ♂. Native of Britain.
2. B. Cicla. *White Beet*. Flowers in threes. Flowers in August. ♂. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.
3. B. Vulgaris. *Common Beet*. Flowers collected; lower leaves egg-shaped. Flowers in August. ♂. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

238. HERNIARIA. Calyx five-parted; corolla none; five perfect stamens, and five filaments without anthers; capsule one-seeded.

1. H. Glabra. *Smooth Rupture-wort*. Herbaceous, smooth. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.
2. H. Hirsuta. *Hairy Rupture-wort*. Herbaceous, shaggy. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.
3. H. Lenticulata. *Sea Rupture-wort*. Stems numerous, spreading on the ground; leaves roundish, small; racemes terminal. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.

239. UL-



239. ULMUS. Calyx five-cleft; corolla none; berry juiceless, compress'd, membranous.

1. U. Campestris. *Elm.* Leaves doubly serrated, unequal at the base. Flowers in April and May.  $\text{h}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  vulgaris. *Common Elm.* Leaves broad, rugged.

$\beta$  stricta. *Cornish Elm.* Leaves smaller, narrow, rugged.

$\gamma$  latifolia. *Wych Elm, or Hazel.* Leaves most broad, rugged.

$\delta$  glabra. *Smooth Elm.* Leaves smooth.

$\epsilon$  fungosa. *Dutch Elm.* Leaves egg-shaped, pointed, wrinkled, unequally serrated; bark spongy.

2. U. Americanus. *American Elm.* Leaves equally serrated, unequal at the base. Flowers - - -  $\text{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. James Gordon.

Var.  $\alpha$  rubra. *American Red Elm.* Leaves egg-shaped, wrinkled, rough; branches red.

$\beta$  alba. *American White Elm.* Leaves oblong, rough; branches white.

$\gamma$  pendula. *Drooping American Elm.* Leaves oblong, rather smooth; branches pendulous.

3. U. Nemoralis. *Horn-beam-leaved Elm.* Leaves oblong, rather smooth, equally serrated, nearly equal at the base; flowers sitting. Flowers - - -  $\text{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1760 by Mr. James Gordon.

4. U. Pumila. *Dwarf Elm.* Leaves equally serrated, equal at the base. Flowers - - -  $\text{h}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

240. ERYNGIUM. Flowers headed; receptacle chaffy; seed oblong, cylindrical; florets uniform.

1. E. Aquaticum. *Marsh Eryngo*. Leaves sword-form, serrated-thorny; floral-leaves undivided; stem simple. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced before 1699 by the Rev. John Banister.
2. E. Planum. *Flat-leaved Eryngo*. Root-leaves oval, flat, notched; heads peduncled. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
3. E. Pufillum. *Dwarf Eryngo*. Root-leaves oblong, gashed; stem fork'd; heads sitting. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Spain and the Levant. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. E. Maritimum. *Sea Eryngo*, or *Holly*. Root-leaves roundish, plaited, thorny; heads peduncled, chaff with three points. Flowers from July to October. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. E. Campestre. *Common Eryngo*. Root-leaves stem-clasping; lance-shaped, somewhat wing'd. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.
6. E. Amethystinum. *Amethystian Eryngo*. Root-leaves three-cleft, somewhat winged at the base. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1664.
7. E. Bourgati. *Cut-leaved Eryngo*. All the leaves finger'd; segments roundish; heads roundish; chaff awl-shaped, entire. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

8. E. Al-

8. *E. Alpinum*. *Alpine Eryngo*. Root-leaves heart-shaped; stem-leaves finger'd, jagg'd, rather rounded; involucre wing-cleft, leafy; chaff three-cleft. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. *E. Tricuspidatum*. *Trifid Eryngo*. Root-leaves heart-shaped; stem-leaves hand-shaped; side-lobes bent back; chaff three-thorn'd. Flowers in September. ♂. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1786 by Monsieur Vare.

241. **HYDROCOTYLE**. Umbel simple; involucre four-leaved; petals entire; seed semi-orbicular, compressed; florets uniform.

1. *H. Vulgaris*. *Common Marsh Penny-wort*. Leaves petioled from their centre; umbels five-flower'd. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

242. **SANICULA**. Umbels crowded, somewhat headed; fruit rough; florets uniform; central ones with only stamens.

1. *S. Europæa*. *Common Sanicle*. Root-leaves simple; all the florets sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *S. Marilandica*. *Maryland Sanicle*. Central florets peduncled; those in the circumference sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Virginia and Maryland. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. John Cree.



243. *ASTRANSTIA*. Partial involucre lance-shaped, expanding, equal, long, colour'd; many of the florets with only stamens; seed wrinkled.

1. *A. Major*. *Great Black Master-wort*. Leaves five-lobed; lobes three-cleft. Flowers from May to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Alps of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *A. Minor*. *Small Black Master-wort*. Leaves finger'd, serrated. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

244. *HERACLEUM*. Fruit elliptic, notched at the end, compress'd, scored, margin'd; flowers radiate; petals bent inwards, end-nick'd; involucre falling off.

1. *H. Sphondylium*. *Common Cow-Parfnep*. Leaflets wing-cleft, glossy; florets uniform. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

2. *H. Angustifolium*. *Jagged Cow-Parfnep*. Leaves winged cross-wise; leaflets linear; florets uniform. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Narrow-leaved Jagged Cow-Parfnep*.

$\beta$  *Long-leaved Jagged Cow-Parfnep*. Native of Austria.

3. *H. Sibericum*. *Siberian Cow-Parfnep*. Leaves winged; leaflets in fives; intermediate ones fitting; corollas uniform. Flowers from May to July.  $\delta$ . Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *H. Panaces*. *Palmated Cow-Parfnep*. Leaves winged; leaflets five, intermediate ones fitting; flowers radiate.

Flow-

Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Italy and Siberia. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

5. *H. Austriacum*. *Austrian Cow-Parfnep*. Leaves winged, wrinkled and rough on both sides; flowers somewhat radiate. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

6. *H. Alpinum*. *Alpine Cow-Parfnep*. Leaves simple; flowers radiate. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland, Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

245. *OENANTHE*. Flowers radiate, those in the centre with only stamens, sitting; fruit crown'd with the calyx and pistil.

1. *O. Fistulosa*. *Common Water-drop-wort*. Sending forth suckers; stem-leaves winged, thread-form, hollow. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *O. Crocata*. *Hemlock Water Drop-wort*. All the leaves many-cleft, obtuse, nearly equal. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

3. *O. Prolifera*. *Proliferous Water Drop-wort*. Peduncles of the marginal umbels longer than those of the centre. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Sicily and Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *O. Globulosa*. *Globular-headed Water Drop-wort*. Fruit globular. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. *O. Pim-*

5. *O. Pimpinelloides*. *Parsley Water Drop-wort*. Root-leaflets wedge-form, cleft; stem ones entire, linear, most long, simple. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of England.

246. **ECHINOPHORA**. Flowers radiate, lateral ones with only stamens; central florets with both stamens and pistils; seed one, immersed in the involucre.

1. *E. Spinosa*. *Prickly Samphire*, or *Sea Parsnep*. Leaflets very entire, awl-shaped, ending in a thorn. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

247. **CAUCALIS**. Flowers radiate; central ones with only stamens; petals bent inwards, end-nick'd; fruit hispid with bristles; involucre entire.

1. *C. Grandiflora*. *Great-flower'd Caulalis*. Each involucre five-leaved; one of the leaflets twice as large as the others. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1775 by Joseph Nicholas de Jaquin, M. D.

2. *C. Leptophylla*. *Fine-leaved Caulalis*. The universal involucre mostly wanting; partial one of five leaves; umbel two-cleft. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

3. *C. Latifolia*. *Broad-leaved Caulalis*. Involucres flatten'd; universal umbel generally three-cleft; partial ones five-seeded; leaves wing'd, serrated. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

4. *C. Arvensis*. *Corn Caulalis*. Seldom any universal involucre; seeds egg-shaped; styles reflected; leaves doubly



doubly compound; outmost leaflets linear-shaped; stem most branched. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.

5. *C. Anthriscus*. *Hedge Caucalis*. Involucres many-leaved; seeds egg-shaped; styles reflected; leaves doubly compound; outmost leaflets linear-lance-shaped. Flowers in August. ♂. Native of Britain.

6. *C. Nodosa*. *Knotted Caucalis*. Umbels simple, nearly sitting; leaves more than doubly compound. Flowers from May to August. ☉. Native of Britain.

248. DAUCUS. Flowers radiate; fruit hispid, hairy; involucre wing-cleft.

1. *D. Carota*. *Garden Carrot*. Seeds hispid; petioles nerved underneath. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$      *Yellow Garden Carrot*.  
        $\beta$         *Red Garden Carrot*.

2. *D. Mauritanicus*. *Fine-leaved Carrot*. Seeds hispid; central florets with only stamens, fleshy; common receptacle hemispherical. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. *D. Visnaga*. *Spanish Carrot, or Pick-tooth*. Seeds polished; universal umbel conjoin'd at the base. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

4. *D. Gingidium*. *Shining-leaved Carrot*. Rays of the involucre flat; segments recurved. Flowers in June and July.

July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1722 in Chelsea Garden.

5. *D. Muricatus. Prickly-seeded Carrot.* Seeds three-barbed, prickly. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of Barbary: Cultivated in 1699.

249. **TORDYLIUM.** Flowers radiate; fruit almost orbicular; margin notch'd; involucre long, undivided.

1. *T. Syriacum. Syrian Hart-wort.* Involucre longer than the umbel. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. *T. Officinale. Officinal Hart-wort.* Partial involucre the length of the flowers; leaflets egg-shaped, jagged. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.
3. *T. Apulum. Small Hart-wort.* Umbels remote; leaves winged; leaflets roundish, jagged. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. *T. Maximum. Great Hart-wort.* Umbels crowded, radiate; leaflets lance-shaped, gash-ferrated. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

250. **LASERPITIUM.** Flowers uniform; petals bent up, end-nick'd, expanding; fruit oblong, with eight membranous angles.

1. *L. Latifolium. Broad-leaved Laffer-wort.* Leaflets heart-shaped, gash-ferrated. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1640.

2. *L. Tri-*

2. *L. Trilobum.* *Columbine-leaved Lasser-wort.* Leaflets three-lobed, gashed. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1640.
3. *L. Gallicum.* *French Lasser-wort.* Leaflets wedge-form, forked. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
4. *L. Angustifolium.* *Narrow-leaved Lasser-wort.* Leaflets lance-shaped, entire, sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *L. Siler.* *Mountain Lasser-wort.* Leaflets oval-lance-shaped, entire, petioled. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Austria, Switzerland, and France. Cultivated in 1640.
6. *L. Lucidum.* *Shining Lasser-wort.* Leaflets more than doubly compound, narrow, awl-shaped, smooth; universal involucre winged. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.
7. *L. Ferulaceum.* *Fennel-leaved Lasser-wort.* Leaflets linear. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

251. PEUCEDANUM. Flowers uniform; fruit egg-shaped, scor'd on both sides, surrounded with a wing; involucre very short.

1. *P. Officinale.* *Sulphur-wort.* Leaves five times three-parted, thread-form, linear. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of England.

Var.



Var.  $\alpha$  germanica. *Common Sulphur-wort.*

$\beta$  majus. *Italian Sulphur-wort.* Native of Italy.

2. P. Silaus. *Meadow Sulphur-wort, or Saxifrage.* Leaflets wing-cleft; segments opposite; universal involucre two-leaved. Flowers from June to August.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

3. P. Allaticum. *Small-headed Sulphur-wort.* Leaflets wing-cleft; segments three-cleft, rather obtuse. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Germany. Introduced in 1774 by Monsieur Richard.

252. AMMI. Flowers uniform; involucre wing-cleft; fruit polished.

1. A. Majus. *Bishop's-weed.* Lower leaves winged, lance-shaped, serrated; upper ones in many linear clefts. Flowers in June and July.  $\odot$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. A. Copticum. *Prickly-seeded Bishop's-weed.* Leaves more than doubly compound, linear; seeds covered with prickles. Flowers in July.  $\odot$ . Native of Egypt. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.

253. HASSELQUISTIA. Flowers uniform; central florets with only stamens; seeds of the circumference doubled, notch'd in the margin; the others solitary, pitcher-form, hemispherical.

1. H. Cordata. *Heart-leaved Hasselquistia.* Leaves heart-shaped. Flowers in July.  $\odot$ . Introduced in 1787 by Mr. Zier.

254. CO-

254. CONIUM. Flowers uniform; partial involucre halved, mostly three-leaved; fruit nearly globular, with five scores, notched at both ends.

1. C. Maculatum. *Hemlock*. Seeds scored; stem and branches spotted with brown or black. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

255. BUNIUM. Flowers uniform; umbel crowded; fruit egg-shaped; involucre bristle-form, as long as the umbellet.

1. B. Bulbocastanum. *Pig-nut*, or *Earth-nut*. Leaves winged; roots bulbous. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

256. ATHAMANTA. Fruit egg-oblong, scored; petals bent in, end-nick'd.

1. A. Libanotis. *Mountain Spignel*. Leaves twice-winged, flat; umbel hemispherical; seeds shaggy. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

Var. α *Common Mountain Spignel*.

β *Pyrenean Mountain Spignel*.

2. A. Cervaria. *Broad-leaved Spignel*. Leaves winged in cross pairs, gash-angled; seeds naked. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

3. A. Siberica. *Siberian Spignel*. Leaves winged, gash-angled. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.

4. A. Condensata. *Clofe-headed Spignel*. Leaves mostly twice-winged;

winged; leaflets tiled downwards; umbel convex. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1773 by John Earl of Bute.

5. *A. Oreoselinum*. *Divaricated Spiguel*. Leaflets divaricated. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.

6. *A. Sicala*. *Flix-weed-leaved Spiguel*. Lower leaves shining; primary umbels mostly fitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Sicily. Cultivated in 1713.

7. *Annua*. *Annual Spiguel*. Leaves many-parted, segments linear, fine columnar-pointed. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Candia. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

257. *BUPLEURUM*. Involucres of the partial umbels greatest, five-leaved; petals roll'd inwards; fruit roundish, compress'd, scored.

§ (Herbaceous.)

1. *B. Rotundifolium*. *Round-leav'd Hare's-ear*, or *Thorough-wax*. Universal involucre none; leaves perfoliate. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.

2. *B. Stellatum*. *Starry Hare's-ear*. Partial involucre join'd; universal one three-leaved. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

3. *B. Petraeum*. *Rock Hare's-ear*. Partial involucres join'd; universal one five-leav'd. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.

4. *B. An-*



4. *B. Angulosum.* *Angular-leaved Hare's-ear.* Partial involucre five-leaved, orbicular; universal one three-leaved, egg-shaped; leaves stem-clasping; heart-lance-shaped. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *B. Longifolium.* *Long-leav'd Hare's-ear.* Partial involucre five-leaved, egg-shaped; universal one generally five-leav'd; leaves stem clasping. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Germany and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1713.
6. *B. Falcatum.* *Twisted-stalk'd Hare's-ear.* Partial involucre five-leaved, sharp; universal one generally five-leaved, lance-shaped; stem winding. Flowers from May to September. ♀. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. *B. Odonites.* *Narrow-leav'd Hare's-ear.* Partial involucre five-leaved, sharp; universal one three-leaved; central floret highest; branches divaricated. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Switzerland and Italy. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. *B. Semicompositum.* *Dwarf Hare's-ear.* Umbels compound, and also, simple. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1778 by Monsieur Thouin.
9. *B. Tenuissimum.* *Least Hare's-ear.* Umbels simple, alternate, four-leaved, mostly three-flower'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.
10. *B. Junceum.* *Linear-leav'd Hare's-ear.* Stem erect, panicled; leaves linear; involucre three-leaved, partial

ones five-leaved. Flowers in July and August. ☉.  
Native of France and Italy. Cultivated in 1722 in  
Chelsea Garden.

§ § (Shrubby.)

11. B. Fruticosum. *Common Shrubby Hare's-ear*. Leaves  
inversely egg-shaped, most entire. Flowers in July  
and August. ♀. Native of the South of France.  
Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

258. SIUM. Fruit nearly egg-shaped, scor'd; Involucre  
many-leaved; Petals heart-shaped.

1. S. Latifolium. *Great Water Parsnep*. Leaves winged;  
umbels terminal. Flowers in July and August. ♀.  
Native of England.

2. S. Angustifolium. *Narrow-leav'd Water Parsnep*. Leaves  
winged; umbels peduncled, axillary; universal in-  
volucre wing-cleft. Flowers in July. ♀. Native  
of Britain.

3. S. Nodiflorum. *Creeping Water Parsnep*. Leaves wing-  
ed; umbels sitting, axillary. Flowers in July and  
August. ♀. Native of Britain.

4. S. Sifarum. *Skirret*. Leaves winged; floral leaves in  
threes. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Culti-  
vated in 1597.

5. S. Rigidus. *Virginian Water Parsnep*. Leaves winged;  
leaflets lance-shaped, mostly entire. Flowers in Ju-  
ly and August. ♀. Native of Virginia. Intro-  
duced in 1774 by Mr. William Young.

6. S.

6. *S. Falcaria*. *Decurrent Water Parsnep*. Leaves linear, running along the stem, conjoin'd. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

259. *SELINUM*. Fruit oval-oblong, flat-compressed, fcor'd in the middle; Involucre reflected; Petals heart-shaped, equal.

1. *S. Palustre*. *Marsh Selinum*, or *Milk Parsley*. Somewhat milky; root single. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.
2. *S. Carvifolia*. *Caraway-leav'd Selinum*. Stem furrow'd, acutely angled; universal involucre falling off; styles erect; petals approaching. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Austria and Siberia. Introduced by Monsieur Richard.
3. *S. Seguieri*. *Fennel-leav'd Selinum*. No universal involucre; styles divaricated. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1774 by Joseph Nicholas de Jaquin, M. D.
4. *S. Monnieri*. *Annual Selinum*. Umbels crowded; universal umbel reflected; seeds with five flattened ribs. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of France. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

260. *CUMINUM*. Fruit egg-shaped, scored; partial umbels four; involucre four-cleft.

1. *C. Cyminum*. *Cumin*. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Na.



Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1594 by Sir Hugh Plat.

261. FERULA. Fruit egg-shaped, flat, compressed, with three scores on each side.

1. F. Communis. *Common Gigantic Fennel*. Leaves linear, most long, simple. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. F. Glauca. *Glaucous Gigantic Fennel*. Leaves more than doubly compound; leaflets lance-linear, flat. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Sicily and Italy. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. F. Tingitana. *Tangier Gigantic Fennel*. Leaflets jagged; segments three-tooth'd, unequal, shining. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Spain and Barbary. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
4. F. Orientalis. *Narrow-leav'd Gigantic Fennel*. Leaves winged; leaflets naked at the base, bristle-form. Flowers - - - - ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. F. Nodiflora. *Knotted Gigantic Fennel*. Leaflets with appendages; umbels rather sitting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

262. CRITHNUM. Fruit oval, compressed; florets equal.

1. *C. Maritimum. Sea Samphire.* Leaflets lance-shaped, fleshy. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

263. *CACHRYS.* Fruit nearly egg-shaped, angled, cork-barked.

1. *C. Libanotis. Smooth-seeded Cachrys.* Leaves doubly winged; leaflets linear, pointed, many-cleft; seed furrowed, polished. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Sicily. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. *C. Sicula. Hairy-seeded Cachrys.* Leaves doubly winged; leaflets linear, pointed; seeds furrowed, hispid. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Spain and Sicily. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

264. *LIGUSTICUM.* Fruit oblong, five-furrow'd on each side; Corolla equal; Petals rolled inwards, entire.

1. *L. Levisticum. Common Lovage.* Leaves many-fold; leaflets gashed above. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. *L. Scoticum. Scotch Lovage.* Leaves twice-three'd. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *L. Peloponense. Hemlock-leav'd Lovage.* Leaves many-fold-winged; leaflets wing-gash'd. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *L. Aufriacum.* *Austrian Lovage.* Leaves doubly winged; leaflets confluent, gashed, most entire. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *L. Peregrinum.* *Parsley-leav'd Lovage.* Involucres of the primary umbel scarcely any; the base of the lateral ones flatten'd; rays thinly branched. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Portugal. Introduced in 1776 by Monsieur Thouin.
6. *L. Candicans.* *Pale Lovage.* Leaves more than doubly compound; leaflets wedge-form, gashed, smooth; universal involucre two-leaved, somewhat leafy; seeds with a flatten'd rib, smooth. Flowers in July and August. Introduced about the year 1780.

265. **ANGELICA.** Fruit roundish, angled, solid; styles bent back; corolla equal; petals curved inwards.

1. *A. Archangelica.* *Garden Angelica.* Terminal leaflets lob'd. Flowers from June to August. ♂. Native of Lapland. Cultivated in 1568.
2. *A. Sylvestris.* *Wild Angelica.* Leaflets equal; egg-lance-shaped, serrated. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *A. Verticillaria.* *Whorl'd-flower'd Angelica.* Leaves most divaricated; leaflets egg-shaped, serrated; peduncles in whorls round the stem. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1774 by Monsieur Richard.
4. *A. Atropurpurea.* *Dark Purple Angelica.* The outmost pair



pair of leaves united in one; terminal leaf petioled. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. A. Lucida. *Shining-leav'd Angelica*. Leaflets equal, gash-ferrated. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1640 by Mr. John Parkinson.

266. SISON. Fruit egg-shaped, scor'd; Involucre mostly four-leaved.

1. S. Amomum. *Field Hone-wort*. Leaves winged; umbels erect. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of England.
2. S. Segetum. *Corn Hone-wort*. Leaves winged; umbels nodding. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of England.
3. S. Canadense. *Three-leav'd Hone-wort*. Leaves in threes. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced before 1699 by William Sherard, Esq.
4. S. Inundatum. *Water Hone-wort*. Stem creeping; umbels two-cleft. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.
5. S. Verticillatum. *Whorl'd-leaved Hone-wort*. Leaves whorl'd, capillary. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.

267. *ÆTHUSA*. Involucre halved, three-leav'd, pendulous; fruit scor'd. Flowers rather radiate.

1. *Æ. Cynapium*. *Common Fools Parsley*. Leaves uniform. Flowers in August and September. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. *Æ. Bunius*. *Coriander-leav'd Fools Parsley*. Root leaves winged; stem leaves many-parted, bristle-form. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of the Pyrenean Mountains. Introduced in 1778 by Monsieur Thouin.
3. *Æ. Meum*. *Common Spignel, or Fools Parsley*. All the leaves many-parted, bristle-form; leaflets somewhat whorl'd; stem few-leaved; sheath of the petioles distended; universal involucre one-leaved. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *Æ. Fatua*. *Fine-leav'd Fools Parsley*. All the leaves many-parted, bristle-form; leaflets mostly whorl'd; stem many-leaved; sheaths of the petioles linear; involucre many-leaved. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.

268. *CORIANDRUM*. Flowers radiate; Petals turned in, end-nick'd; partial involucre halved; fruit spherical.

1. *C. Sativum*. *Common Coriander*. Fruit globular. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of England.
2. *C. Testiculatum*. *Small Coriander*. Fruit doubled. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Eu.

Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

269. SCANDIX. Flowers radiate; fruit awl-shaped, very long; petals notched; central florets often without pistils.

1. S. Odorata. *Sweet-scented Cicely*, or *Myrrh*. Seeds furrowed, angled. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. S. Pecten. *Corn Cicely*, or *Shepherd's Needle*. Seeds with a most long beak. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. S. Cerefolium. *Garden Cicely*, or *Chervil*. Seeds shining, egg-awl-shaped; umbels sitting, lateral. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.
4. S. Anthriscus. *Rough Cicely*, or *Chervil*. Seeds egg-shaped, hispid; florets uniform; stem polished. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Britain.
5. S. Australis. *Radiated Cicely*, or *Chervil*. Flowers radiate; stem polished; seeds awl-shaped, hispid. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1713.

270. CHÆROPHYLLUM. Involucre reflected, concave; Petals bent inwards, heart-shaped; Fruit oblong, polished.

1. C. Sylvestre. *Wild Chervil*, or *Cow-weed*. Stem polished, scored;



scored; joints somewhat swell'd. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

2. *C. Bulbosum*. *Bulbous-rooted Chærophyllum*. Stem polished, swell'd at the joints, shaggy at the base. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathfrak{J}$ . Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. *C. Temulum*. *Rough Chærophyllum*. Stem rugged; joints swell'd. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathfrak{J}$ . Native of Britain.
4. *C. Hirsutum*. *Hairy-leav'd Chærophyllum*. Stem equal; leaflets gashed, acute; fruit two-awn'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *C. Aromaticum*. *Aromatic Chærophyllum*. Stem equal; leaflets serrated, entire; fruit two-awn'd. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. *C. Aureum*. *Golden Chærophyllum*. Stem equal; leaves gashed; seeds colour'd, furrow'd, awnless. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1570 by Mr. Penn.

271. *PHELLANDRIUM*. Central florets less; Fruit egg-shaped, polished, crown'd with calyx and pistil.

1. *P. Mutellina*. *Alpine Phellandrium*. Stem almost naked; leaves winged. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria. Introduced in 1774 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

2. *P. Aquaticum. Water Phellandrium.* Ramifications of the leaves divaricated. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Britain.
272. *IMPERATORIA.* Fruit roundish, compressed, gibbous in the middle; surrounded with a margin; Petals bent in, notch'd.
1. *I. Ostruthium. Common Master-wort.* Leaves winged; the end one three-lobed. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Scotland.
273. *SESELI.* Umbels globular; Involucre with one or two leaflets; Fruit egg-shaped, scor'd.
1. *S. Montanum. Long-leav'd Meadow Saxifrage.* Petioles branch-bearing, flatten'd, oblong, entire; stem-leaves narrowest. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy and France. Cultivated in 1658 in Oxford Garden.
2. *S. Glaucum. Glaucous Meadow Saxifrage.* Petioles branch-bearing, flatten'd, oblong, entire; leaflets single, two-channel'd, polish'd, longer than the petiole. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of France. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. *S. Aristatum. Bearded-leav'd Meadow Saxifrage.* Petioles branched, somewhat flatten'd, loose, very entire; leaves more than doubly compound; leaflets lance-shaped, awn'd; fruit egg-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of the Pyrenean Mountains. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. *S. Ammoides. Mill-foil-leav'd Meadow Saxifrage.* Root-leaves

leaves with tiled leaflets. Flowers in June and July.  
 ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759.

5. *S. Tortuosum*. *Hard Meadow Saxifrage*. Stem tall, rigid; leaflets linear, bundled. Flowers in October. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant.

6. *S. Hippomarathrum*. *Various-leav'd Meadow Saxifrage*. Partial involucre one-leav'd, conjoin'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, Junior.

274. *CICUTA*. Fruit somewhat egg-shaped, furrowed.

1. *C. Virofa*. *Water Hemlock*. Umbels opposite; petioles margin'd, obtuse. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

275. *SMYRNIUM*. Fruit crescent form, angled; Petals pointed, keel-shaped.

1. *S. Perfoliatum*. *Perfoliate Alexanders*. Stem-leaves simple, stem-clasping. Flowers in May. ♂. Native of Candia and Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *S. Olusatrum*. *Common Alexanders*. Stem-leaves in threes; petioled, ferrated. Flowers in May and June. ♂. Native of Britain.

3. *S. Aureum*. *Golden Alexanders*. Leaves winged, ferrated; lower ones in threes; all the florets fitting. Flowers



Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated before 1699 by Mr. Jacob Bobart.

276. CARUM. Fruit egg-oblong, scor'd; involucre sometimes of one leaf; Petals keel-shaped, bent in, end-nick'd.

1. C. Carvi. *Common Caraway*. Flowers in May and June. ♂. Native of Britain.

277. THAPSIA. Fruit oblong, surrounded by a membrane, end-nick'd.

1. T. Villosa. *Deadly Carrot*. Leaflets tooth'd, join'd at the base, hairy. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of France, Spain, and Portugal. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

278. PASTINACA. Fruit elliptic, compressed, flat; Petals roll'd in, entire.

1. P. Lucida. *Shining-leav'd Parsnep*. Leaves simple, heart-shaped, lobed, transparent, acute, notched. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.
2. P. Sativa. *Garden Parsnep*. Leaves simply winged. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of England.
3. P. Opoponax. *Rough Parsnep*. Leaves winged; leaflets gashed at the anterior base. Flowers in June and July.

ly. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

279. ANETHUM. Fruit somewhat egg-shaped, compressed, scor'd; Petals rolled in, entire.

1. A. Graveolens. *Common Dill*. Fruit compressed. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1597.

2. A. Fœniculum. *Common Fennel*. Fruit egg-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.

280. ÆGOPODIUM. Fruit egg-oblong, gibbous, scored.

1. Æ. Podagraria. *Gout-weed*. Upper stem-leaves in threes. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

281. APIUM. Fruit minute, egg-shaped, scored; Involucre one-leav'd; Petals equal.

1. A. Petroselinum. *Parsley*. Stem-leaves linear; partial involucre minute. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Sardinia. Cultivated in 1551.

Var. α fativum. *Common Parsley*.

β crispum. *Curl'd Parsley*.

γ esculenta. *Large-rooted Parsley*.

2. A. Graveolens. *Smallage*. Stem-leaves wedge-form. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Britain.

Var. α *Common Smallage*.

β *Celery*.

282. PIMPINELLA. Fruit egg-oblong; Petals bent in; stigma globular; umbels nodding before flowering.

1. P. Saxifraga. *Small Burnet Saxifrage*. Leaves winged; root-leaflets roundish, upper ones linear. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. P. Magna. *Great Burnet Saxifrage*. Leaves winged; leaflets heart-shaped, the end one three-lobed. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.
3. P. Peregrina. *Nodding Burnet Saxifrage*. Root-leaves winged, notched; upper ones wedge-form, gashed; mature umbels nodding. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. P. Anisum. *Anise*. Root-leaves three-cleft, gashed. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1551.
5. A. Dioica. *Least Pimpernel, or Burnet Saxifrage*. Umbels most numerous, compound and simple; stamens and pistils on separate plants. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

283. XANTHIUM. (S) Common Calyx tiled; Corolla one-petal'd, five-cleft, funnel-form; Receptacle chaffy. (P) Involucre two-leaved, two-flower'd; Corolla none; Drupe dry, oblong, egg-shaped, two-cleft; Nut two-cell'd.

1. X. Strumarium. *Lesser Xanthium, or Burdock*. Stem unarm'd; leaves heart-shaped, three-nerved. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.



284. IVA. (S) Common Calyx three-leav'd ; Central corollas one-petal'd, five-cleft ; Receptacle embellished with hairs. (P) Florets of the circumference five ; Corolla none ; Styles long ; Seed naked, obtuse.

1. I. Frutescens. *False Jesuit's-Bark*. Leaves lance-shaped ; stem shrubby. Flowers in August. h. Native of Virginia and Peru. Cultivated in 1711 by the Dutchers of Beaufort.

285. CANNABIS. (S) Calyx five-parted ; Corolla none. (P) Calyx five-leaved, entire, gaping at the side ; Nut two-valved, within the closed Calyx.

1. C. Sativa. *Common Hemp*. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of India.

286. HUMULUS. (S) Calyx five-leaved ; Corolla none. (P) Calyx one-leaved, oblique, expanding, entire ; Corolla none ; Seed one, within the leaf of the Calyx.

1. H. Lupulus. *Hop*. Leaves lobed, serrated ; stem climbing. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Britain.

287. PISTACHIA. (S) Catkin. Calyx five-cleft ; Corolla none. (P) Distinct. Calyx three-cleft ; Corolla none ; Drupe one-seeded.

1. P. Officinarum. *Pistachia Tree*. Leaves simple, three'd and wing'd ; leaflets oval. Flowers in April and May.

May. 5. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1570 by Mr. Gray.

2. *P. Terebinthus*. *Common Turpentine Tree*. Leaves winged with an odd one; leaflets egg-lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July. 5. Native of Barbary and the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1730.

288. *CELTIS*. (SP) Calyx five-parted; Corolla none; Drupe one-seeded. (S) Calyx six-parted; Corolla none; Flowers with six stamens.

1. *C. Australis*. *European Nettle Tree*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped. Flowers in May. 5. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. *C. Orientalis*. *Oriental Nettle Tree*. Leaves oblique, heart-shaped, serrated, pointed. Flowers in April and May. 5. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant.
3. *C. Occidentalis*. *American Nettle Tree*. Leaves oblique, egg-shaped, serrated, pointed. Flowers in April and May. 5. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant.

289. *PANAX*. (SP) Umbel'd; Calyx five-toothed above; Corolla five-petal'd; Berry two-seeded. (S) Umbel'd; Calyx entire; Corolla five-petal'd.

1. *P. Quinquifolium*. *Ginseng*. Leaves three-fold, in fives. Flowers in June. 4. Native of China. Introduced in 1740 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

## Order TRIGYNIA.

290. VIBURNUM. Calyx five-parted; Corolla five-cleft; Berry one-seeded.

1. V. Tinus. *Laurestinus*. Leaves most entire, egg-shaped; ramifications of the veins downy-glandular on the under side. Flowers most part of the winter. h. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  hirtum. *Hairy Laurestinus*. Leaves oval-oblong; margin and under side rough-hairy.

$\beta$  lucidum. *Shining Laurestinus*. Leaves shining, smooth on both sides.

$\gamma$  virgatum. *Common Laurestinus*. Leaves lance-shaped, oblong; margin and veins beneath, hairy.

$\delta$  strictum. *Upright Laurestinus*. Leaves egg-shaped, rough, hairy, rigid on all sides.

2. V. Nudum. *Oval-leav'd Viburnum*. Leaves oval, somewhat wrinkled; margin rolled back, slightly notched. Flowers in May and June. h. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. V. Cassinoides. *Thick-leav'd Viburnum*. Leaves lance-shaped, polish'd, margin rolled back, slightly notched. Flowers in June. h. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1761 by Mr. James Gordon.

4. V. Nitidum. *Shining-leav'd Viburnum*. Leaves linear-lance-shaped, shining above, slightly serrated, entire. Flowers in May and June. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1761 by Mr. James Gordon.

5. V.



5. *V. Lævigatum*. *Cassioberry Bush*. Leaves lance-shaped, polished, remote, ferrated, entire at the base. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1724.
6. *V. Prunifolium*. *Plum-leav'd Viburnum*. Leaves inversely egg-shaped, roundish and oval, smooth, sharply ferrated, petioled, notched. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Cultivated in 1731.
7. *V. Lentago*. *Pear-leaved Viburnum*. Leaves broad-egg-shaped, pointed, sharply ferrated, petioled; margins curled. Flowers in July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1761 by Mr. James Gordon.
8. *V. Dentatum*. *Tooth'd-leaved Viburnum*. Leaves egg-shaped, tooth'd-ferrated, plaited. Flowers in May and July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *lucidum*. *Shining tooth'd-leaved Viburnum*.  
 $\beta$  *pubescens*. *Downy tooth'd-leaved Viburnum*.
9. *V. Lantana*. *Way-faring Tree*, or *Viburnum*. Leaves heart-shaped, ferrated, vein'd, woolly underneath. Flowers in June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *europæum*. *Common Way-faring Tree*, *Pliant Meally Tree*, or *Viburnum*. Leaves small, obscure green, oval.  
 $\beta$  *grandifolium*. *Large-leaved Way-faring Tree*, *Pliant Meally Tree*, or *Viburnum*. Leaves large, bright green. Native of North America.
10. *V. Acerifolium*. *Maple-leaved Viburnum*. Leaves lobed, petioled, polished. Flowers in July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Virginia. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

11. *V. Opulus*. *Marsh Viburnum*, or *Gelder Rose*. Leaves lobed; petioles glandular. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *europæa*. *Green-twigg'd Marsh Viburnum*, or *Gelder Rose*. Branches opaque, green.

$\beta$  *americana*. *Red-twigg'd Marsh Viburnum*, or *Gelder Rose*. Branches reddish, shining. Native of North America.

$\gamma$  *rosea*. *Snow-ball Viburnum*, or *Gelder Rose*. Flowers globular, double.

291. *SAMBUCUS*. Calyx five-parted; corolla five-cleft; berry three-seeded.

1. *S. Ebulus*. *Dwarf Elder*. Cymes three-cleft; stipules leafy; stem herbaceous. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathfrak{U}$ . Native of Britain.

2. *S. Canadensis*. *Canadian Elder*. Cymes five-parted; leaves mostly twice-winged; stem shrubby. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. *S. Nigra*. *Black-berried Elder*. Cymes five-parted; stem arborefcscnt. Flowers from May to July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *pulla*. *Common Black-berried Elder*. Fruit black, in umbels.

$\beta$  *viridis*. *Green-berried Elder*. Fruit green, in umbels.

$\gamma$  *laciniata*. *Parsley-leaved Elder*. Leaves jagged.

4. *S. Racemosa*. *Red-berried Elder*. Racemes compound, egg-shaped; stem arborefcscnt. Flowers in April and May.

May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

292. RHUS. Calyx five-parted; petals five; berry one-seeded.

1. R. Coriaria. *Elm-leaved Sumach*. Leaves winged, somewhat bluntly ferrated, oval, downy beneath. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1648 in Oxford Garden.
2. R. Typhinum. *Virginian Sumach*. Leaves winged, lance-shaped, sharply ferrated, woolly beneath. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1629.
3. R. Glabrum. *Scarlet Sumach*. Leaves winged, lance-shaped, ferrated, naked on both sides. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1726 by James Sherard, M. D.
4. R. Elegans. *Carolina Sumach*. Leaves winged, lance-shaped, ferrated, naked on both sides; flowers with stamens, and flowers with pistils on distinct plants. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of South Carolina. Introduced in 1726.
5. R. Vernix. *Varnish Sumach*. Leaves winged, very entire; annual, opaque; petiole entire, equal. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1713 in Chelsea Garden.
6. R. Copallinum. *Lentiscus-leaved Sumach*. Leaves winged, very entire; petioles flatten'd, jointed. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of North



America. Cultivated in 1697 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

7. R. Radicans. *Poison-oak*, or *Sumach*. Leaves in threes; leaflets petioled, egg-shaped, naked, very entire; stem rooting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1727 by James Sherard, M. D.

Var.  $\alpha$  opacum. *Common upright Poison-oak*, or *Sumach*. Leaves stem-clasping, smooth.

$\beta$  lucidum. *Small-leaved Poison-oak*, or *Sumach*. Straight; leaves small, smooth.

8. R. Toxicodendron. *Trailing Poison-oak*, or *Sumach*. Leaves three'd; leaflets petioled, angled, hairy; stem rooting. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1640.

9. R. Aromaticum. *Aromatic Sumach*. Leaves three'd; leaflets sitting, egg-diamond-shaped, gash-ferrated, rather hairy. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Carolina. Introduced in 1772.

10. R. Suaveolens. *Sweet Sumach*. Leaves three'd; leaflets sitting, wedge-form, diamond-shaped, gash-ferrated, smooth. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

11. R. Cotinus. *Venus's Sumach*. Leaves simple, inversely egg-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy and Austria. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.

293. STAPHYLEA. Calyx five-parted; petals five; capsules inflated, conjoin'd; seeds two, globular, with a scar.

1. S. Tri-

1. *S. Trifolia*. *Three-leaved Bladder-nut*. Leaves three'd. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Virginia. Introduced before 1640 by Mr. John Tradescant.

2. *S. Pinnata*. *Five-leaved Bladder-nut*. Leaves wing'd; only two pistils, and two capsules. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of England.

294. *TAMARIX*. Calyx five-parted; petals five; capsules three-cell'd, three-valved; seed plumed.

1. *T. Gallica*. *French Tamarix*. Flowers with five stamens. Flowers from May to October. ♀. Native of France, Spain, and Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *T. Germanica*. *German Tamarix*. Flowers with ten stamens. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

295. *DRYPIS*. Calyx five-tooth'd; corolla five-petal'd, crown'd; capsule opening horizontally; one-seeded.

1. *D. Spinosa*. *Prickly Drypis*. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Barbary and Italy. Introduced in 1775 by Joseph Nicholas de Jaquin, M. D.

296. *SAROTHTA*. Calyx five-parted; corolla five-petal'd; capsule one-cell'd, three-valved, colour'd.

1. *S. Gentianoides*. *False Gentian*. Flowers - - - - - ☉. Native of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Introduced in 1768 by Mr. John Bartram.

297. ALSINE. Calyx five-leaved; corolla five-petal'd, equal; capsule one-cell'd, three-valved.

1. A. Media. *Chick-weed*. Petals two-parted; leaves egg-heart-shaped. Flowers from April to October. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. A. Mucronata. *Bristly Chick-weed*. Petals entire, short; leaves bristle-form; calyxes awn'd. Flowers in June. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1777 by Antony Gouan, M. D.

298. TELEPHIUM. Calyx five-leaved; petals inserted in the receptacle; capsule one-cell'd, three-valved.

1. T. Imperati. *True Orpine*. Leaves alternate. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of the South of France, and Italy. Cultivated in 1739.

299. CORRIGIOLA. Calyx five-leaved; petals five; seed one, three-sided.

1. C. Litoralis. *False Knot-grass*. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

300. PHARNACEUM. Calyx five-leaved; corolla none; capsule three-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. P. Cerviana. *Umbel'd Pharnaceum*. Peduncles in umbels, lateral, equalling the linear leaves. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Russia and Spain. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

301. XYLO-



301. XYLOPHYLLA. Calyx five-parted, colour'd; corolla none; stigmas torn; capsule three-cell'd; seeds double.

1. X. Ramiflora. *Siberian Xylophylla*. Leaves elliptic; flowers axillary. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1783 by Mr. John Bell.

302. PASSIFLORA. Calyx five-leaved; petals five; nectary crown'd; berry pedicled.

1. P. Cærulea. *Common Passion Flower*. Leaves many-cleft, hand-shaped, entire. Flowers from June to October. ♀. Native of Brazil. Cultivated in 1699 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

303. ANDRACHNE. ♂ Calyx five-leaved; corolla five-petal'd; stamens five, inserted on the rudiment of the styles; ♀ Calyx five-leaved; corolla none; capsule three-cell'd; seeds two.

1. A. Telephioides. *False Orpine*. Stem herbaceous, procumbent. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sheppard, M. D.

### Order TETRAGYNIA.

304. PARNASIA. Calyx five-parted; petals five; nectaries five, heart-shaped, fringed, with globular points; capsule four-valved.

1. P. Pa.

1. *P. Palustris*. *Grass of Parnassus*. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

305. SPINACIA. (S) Calyx five-parted; corolla none;  
(P) Calyx four-cleft; corolla none; seed one, in the  
harden'd calyx.

1. *S. Oleracea*. *Spinage*. Fruit sitting. Flowers most part  
of the summer. (C). Cultivated in 1568.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Prickly Spinage*. Seeds prickly.  
 $\beta$  *Round Spinage*. Seeds not prickly.

### Order PENTAGYNIA.

306. ARALIA. Partial umbel with an involucre; calyx five-tooth'd; corolla five-petal'd; berry five-seeded.

1. *A. Spinosa*. *Thorny Aralia*, or *Angelica Tree*. Arborecent; stem and leaves prickly. Flowers in September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1688 by Bishop Compton.
2. *A. Racemosa*. *Berry-bearing Aralia*. Stem leafy, herbaceous, polished. Flowers from June to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. *A. Nudicaulis*. *Naked-stalk'd Aralia*. Stem naked; leaves two-fold, three'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

307. CRAS-

307. **CRASSULA.** Calyx five-leaved; petals five; five nectar-bearing scales at the base of the germ; capsules five, many-seeded.

1. *C. Rubens.* *Hardy Annual Crassula.* Leaves scatter'd, semi-cylindrical, smooth; flowers lateral, solitary, mostly sitting; branches hairy. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Switzerland and Italy. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. *C. Verticillaris.* *Whorl'd-leaved Crassula.* Stem herbaceous; leaves expanding; flowers in whorls, awn'd. Flowers in July. ☉. Introduced in 1788 by Mr. Zier.

308. **LINUM.** Calyx five-leaved; petals five; capsule five-valved, ten-cell'd; seed solitary.

§ (Leaves alternate.)

1. *L. Usitatissimum.* *Common Flax.* Calyxes and capsules dagger-pointed; petals notched; leaves lance-shaped, alternate; stem for the most part solitary. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. *L. Perenne.* *Perennial Flax.* Calyxes and capsules obtuse; leaves alternate, lance-shaped, entire. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of England.
3. *L. Reflexum.* *Reflex'd-leaved Flax.* Calyxes sharp-pointed; leaves egg-lance-shaped, pointed, reflected, polished; filaments connected. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1778 by Casimer Gomez Ortega, M. D.
4. *L. Tenuifolium.* *Narrow-leaved Flax.* Calyxes dagger-pointed;



pointed; leaves scatter'd, linear-bristle-form, rough, with points bent backwards. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

5. *L. Callicum*. *Annual Yellow Flax*. Calyxes awl-shaped, sharp; leaves linear-lance-shaped, alternate; peduncles of the panicle two-flower'd; flowers almost fitting. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Introduced in 1777 by Monsieur Thouin.
6. *L. Maritimum*. *Sea Flax*. Calyxes egg-shaped, sharp, awnless; leaves lance-shaped, lower ones opposite. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
7. *L. Alpinum*. *Alpine Flax*. Calyxes rounded, obtuse; leaves linear, acute; stem declining. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the Alps of Austria. Introduced in 1775 by Monsieur Thouin.
8. *L. Austriacum*. *Austrian Flax*. Calyxes rounded, obtuse; leaves linear, acute, upright. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Austria. Introduced in 1775 by Monsieur Thouin.
9. *L. Flavum*. *Perennial Yellow Flax*. Calyxes finely serrated, rugged, lance-shaped, almost fitting; panicle with branches two-forked. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1793.
10. *L. Strictum*. *Upright Flax*. Calyxes awl-shaped; leaves lance-shaped, upright, dagger-pointed, rugged in the margin. Flowers in May. ♂. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1786 by Monsieur Thouin.

§ § (Leaves

§ § (Leaves opposite.

11. *L. Catharticum*. *Purging Flax*. Leaves opposite, egg-lance-shaped; stem two-forked; corolla acute. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.

12. *L. Radiola*. *Least Flax*, or *All-feed*. Leaves opposite; stem two-forked; flowers with four stamens and four pistils. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain. |

309. *DROSER*A. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; capsule one-cell'd, opening with five valves at top; seeds very numerous.

1. *D. Rotundifolia*. *Round-leaved Sun-dew*, or *Rosa folis*. Scape from the root; leaves orbicular. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Britain.

2. *D. Longifolia*. *Long-leaved Sun-dew*, or *Rosa folis*. Scape from the root; leaves oblong. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.

310. *SIBALDIA*. Calyx ten-cleft; petals five, inserted in the calyx; styles from the sides of the germ; seeds five.

1. *S. Procumbens*. *Trailing Sibaldia*. Leaflets three-toothed. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

311. *STATICE*. Calyx one-leaved, entire, plaited, skinny; petals five; seed one.

1. *S. Armeria*. *Thrift*. Scape simple, headed; scales of the calyx

calyx roundish, rather blunt; leaves linear. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  major. *Great Common Thrift*.

$\beta$  minor. *Small Common Thrift*.

2. *S. Cephalotes*. *Large simple-stalk'd Thrift*. Stalk simple, headed; scales of the calyx egg-shaped, pointed. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Algarbia. Introduced in 1775 by Joseph Nicholas de Jaquin, M. D.

3. *S. Limonium*. *Common Sea Thrift, or Lavender*. Scape panicled, columnar; leaves polished, nerveless, with sharp points underneath. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

4. *S. Cordata*. *Blunt-leaved Thrift*. Scape panicled; leaves spatula-shaped, indented. Flowers from May to June.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. *S. Reticulata*. *Matted Thrift, or Sea Lavender*. Panicle-bearing scape, trailing; the others naked, and bent back; leaves wedge-form, awnless. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

6. *S. Speciosa*. *Plantain-leaved Thrift*. Scape two-fork'd; leaves lance-shaped, dagger-pointed; flowers aggregate. Flowers in July and August.  $\delta$ . Native of Russia. Introduced in 1776 by the Chevalier Murray.

7. *S. Tartarica*. *Tartarian Thrift*. Scape two-forked; leaves lance-shaped, dagger-pointed; flowers alternate, distant. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Russia. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.



312. ZANTHOXYLUM. (S) Calyx five-parted; corolla none; (P) Calyx five-parted; corolla none; capsules five, one-seeded.

1. Z. Clava Herculis. *Common Tooth-ach Tree*. Leaves winged. Flowers in March and April. L. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

### Order POLYGYNIA.

313. ZANTHORIZA. Calyx none; petals five; nectaries five, pedicled; capsule one-seeded.

1. Z. Apiifolia. *Parsley-leaved Zanthoriza*. Flowers from February to April. L. Native of North America. Introduced about 1766 by Mr. John Bush.

314. MYOSURUS. Calyx five-leaved, adhering at the base; nectaries five, awl-shaped, petal-form; seeds numerous.

1. M. Minimus. *Moufe-tail*. Flowers in April and May. C. Native of Britain.

CLASS

C L A S S VI.

HEXANDRIA. Six Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

¶. (SP) *Flowers with Calyx and Corolla.*

- 315. TRADESCANTIA. Cor. three-petal'd; calyx three-leaved, beneath.
- 316. FRANKENIA. Cor. five-petal'd; calyx one-leaved, beneath.
- 317. BERBERIS. Cor. six-petal'd; calyx six-leaved; berry two-seeded.
- 318. LEONTICE. Cor. six-petal'd; calyx six-leaved; berry inflated.
- 319. PRINOS. Cor. six-cleft; calyx six-cleft; berry six-seeded.

( || 446. *Lythrum hyssopifolia.* )

¶. (SP) *Calyx, a sheath.*

- 320. LEUCOJUM. Cor. above, six-petal'd, bell-shaped.
- 321. GALANTHUS. Cor. above, six-petal'd; three interior petals shorter.
- 322. NARCISSUS. Cor. above, six-petal'd; nectary bell-shaped.
- 323. PANCRACTIUM. Cor. above, six-petal'd; nectary terminated by the stamens.
- 324. AMARYLLIS. Cor. above, six-petal'd, bell-shaped; stamens unequal.

325. PON-

325. PONTEDERIA. Cor. above, six-cleft, ringent.  
 326. BULBOCODIUM. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd; claws long, stamen-bearing.  
 327. ALLIUM. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd; petals egg-shaped, fitting.  
 328. HYPOXIS. Cor. above, six-petal'd; sheath a glume, two-valved.

¶. (SP) *Flowers without any calyx.*

329. HEMEROCALLIS. Corolla beneath, six-parted; stamens declining.  
 330. ALETIS. Cor. beneath, six-cleft, wrinkled.  
 331. CONVALLARIA. Cor. beneath, six-cleft; berries three-seeded.  
 332. HYACINTHUS. Cor. beneath, six-cleft; three honey-bearing pores on the germ.  
 333. ASPHODELUS. Cor. beneath, six-parted; valves of the nectary stamen-bearing.  
 334. ANTHERICUM. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd, flat.  
 335. ORNITHOGALUM. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd; alternate filaments dilated at the base.  
 336. SCILLA. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd, deciduous; filaments thread-form.  
 337. DRACENA. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd; berry four-seeded.  
 338. ASPARAGUS. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd; berry six-seeded.  
 339. ERYTHRONIUM. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd, reflected.  
 340. UVULARIA. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd, erect; nectary a hole at the base.  
 341. FRITILLARIA. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd, egg-shaped; nectary at the base.  
 342. LILIUM. Cor. beneath, six-petal'd; petals channel-tubular at the base.



343. TULIPA. Cor. beneath, fix-petal'd, bell-shaped; style none.  
 344. YUCCA. Cor. beneath, fix-petal'd, expanding; style none.

¶. (SP) *Flowers incomplete.*

345. ORONTIUM. Spadix many-flower'd; follicle one-seeded.  
 346. ACORUS. Spadix many-flower'd; capsule three-cell'd.  
 347. JUNCUS. Calyx fix-leaved; capsule one-cell'd.  
 348. PEPLIS. Calyx twelve-cleft; capsule two-cell'd.

( || 383. *Polygonum. minus.* )

¶. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

349. TAMUS. { (S) Calyx fix-leaved; corolla none.  
 (P) Calyx fix-leaved; corolla none; style three-cleft.

¶. \*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA DIOECIA. (SP) and (S) or (P) on two distinct plants.

350. GLEDITSIA. { (SP) Calyx four-cleft; corolla four-petal'd; legume.  
 (S) Cal. three-leaved; cor. three-petal'd.  
 (P) Cal. five-leaved; cor. five-petal'd.

## Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

¶. (SP)

( || 357. *Rumex. digynus.* ) ( || 383. *Polygonum. hydropiper et persicaria.* )

Order

## Order TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

I. (SP) *Flowers beneath.*

351. COLCHICUM. Calyx a sheath; corolla six-petal-like.  
 352. MELANTHIUM. Calyx none; corolla six-petal'd; petals stamen-bearing.  
 353. MEDEOLA. Calyx none; corolla six-petal'd; berry three-grain'd.  
 354. HELONIAS. Calyx none; corolla six-petal'd; capsule three-cell'd.  
 355. TRILLIUM. Calyx three-leaved; corolla three-petal'd; berry three-cell'd.  
 356. TRIGLOCHIN. Calyx three-leaved; corolla three-petal'd; capsule opening below.  
 357. RUMEX. Calyx three-leav'd; corolla three-petal'd; seed one, three-sided.

( || 334. *Anthericum calyculatum.* )

## I. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

358. SMILAX. { (S) Calyx six-leaved; corolla none.  
                   (P) Calyx six-leaved; corolla none; berry three-cell'd; seeds two.  
 359. DIOSCOREA. { (S) Calyx six-leaved; corolla none.  
                       (P) Calyx six-leaved; corolla none; capsule three-cell'd.

## I. \*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. (SP) and (S) on the same plant.

360. VERATRUM. { (SP) Calyx one; corolla six-petal'd; capsules three, many-seeded.  
                       (S) Calyx none; corolla none.

Order HEXAGYNIA.      Six Pistils.

1. \* GYNANDRIA. (SP) *Stamens growing on the pistils.*

361. ARISTOLOCHIA. Calyx none; corolla one-petal'd;  
capsule six-cell'd.

Order POLYGYNIA.      Many Pistils.

1. (SP)

362. ALISMA. Calyx three-leav'd; corolla three-petal'd.



CLASS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

315. TRADESCANTIA. Calyx three-leav'd; Petals three; Filaments woolly, jointed; Capsule three-cell'd.

1. T. Virginiana. *Common Virginian Spider-wort.* Erect, polished; flowers collected. Flowers from May to October. ♀. Native of Virginia and Maryland. Introduced before 1629 by Mr. John Tradescant, Senior.

316. FRANKENIA. Calyx funnel-form, five-cleft; Petals five; Stigma six-parted; Capsule one-cell'd, three-valved.

1. F. Lævis. *Smooth Frankenia, or Sea Heath.* Leaves linear, crowded, fringed at the base. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.
2. F. Pulverulenta. *Dusty Frankenia.* Leaves inversely egg-shaped, indented, dusty underneath. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

317. BERBERIS. Calyx fix-leaved; Petals fix, with two honey-bearing glands in the claws; Style none; Berry two-seeded.

1. B. Vulgaris. *Berberis*. Peduncles racemed. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  rubra. *Common Berberry*. Thorns triple; serratures of the leaves lengthening to bristle-form; berries red.  $\beta$  violacea. *Purple-fruited Berberry*. Thorns numerous; serratures of the leaves lengthening to bristle-form; berries purple.

$\gamma$  canadensis. *Canada Berberry*. Thorns triple; serratures of the leaves remote, most short. Native of Canada.

$\delta$  et  $\epsilon$ . There is also a variety with white berries; and another with berries without seeds.

2. B. Cretica. *Cretan Berberry*. Peduncles one-flower'd. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the island of Candia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

318. LEONTICE. Corolla fix-petal'd; nectary fix-leaved, sitting upon the claws of the corolla, expanding on the border; Calyx fix-leaved, deciduous.

1. L. Thalicteroides. *Columbine-leav'd Leontice*. Stem-leaves three-times thrice-three'd; floral leaf thrice-three'd. Flowers in May.  $\mathfrak{L}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1784 by Mr. William Young.

319. PRINOS. Corolla one-cleft; Corolla one-petal'd, wheel-shaped; berry fix-seeded.

1. P. Verticillatus. *Deciduous Winter-berry*. Leaves serrated

ted their whole length. Flowers in July and August.

h. Native of Virginia. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

2. P. Glaber. *Ever-green Winter-berry*. Leaves lance-shaped, rather obtuse, smooth, serrated at the top. Flowers in July and August. h. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

320. LEUCOJUM. Corolla six-petal'd, bell-shaped; Petals rather thick at top; Stigma simple.

1. L. Vernum. *Great Spring Snow-drop*. Sheath one-flower'd; style club-form. Flowers in February and March. u. Native of Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. L. Æstivum. *Summer Snow-drop*. Sheath many-flower'd; style club-form. Flowers in April and May. u. Native of England.

3. L. Autumnale. *Autumnal Snow-drop*. Sheath many-flower'd; style thread-form. Flowers in September. u. Native of Portugal. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. Joshua Brooks.

321. GALANTHUS. Three concave petals; nectary of three smaller petals notched at the end; stigma simple.

1. G. Nivalis. *Common Snow-drop*. Flowers in February and March. u. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.



322. NARCISSUS. Petals six, equal; nectary funnel-form, one-leaved; stamens within the nectary.

1. N. Poeticus. *Poetic Narcissus*. Sheath one-flower'd; nectary wheel-shaped, very short, skinny, notched at the edge. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of France and Italy. Cultivated in 1570.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common White Narcissus*. Nectary with a purple rim.

$\beta$  *Pale Poetic Narcissus*, or *Primrose Peerless*. Nectary with a yellow rim.

$\gamma$  *Double White Narcissus*.

2. N. Pseudo Narcissus. *English Narcissus*, or *Daffodil*. Sheath one-flower'd; petals egg-shaped; nectary bell-shaped, erect, curl'd, as long as the petals. Flowers in March and April.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Daffodil*. Calyx yellow.

$\beta$  *Double Daffodil*. Calyx flesh colour.

3. N. Major. *Great Daffodil*. Leaves rather twisted; sheath one-flower'd; nectary bell-shaped, expanding, curled, equalling the petals, colour deep yellow. Flowers in April.  $\gamma$ . Native of Spain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Single-flower'd Great Daffodil*.

$\beta$  *Double-flower'd Great Daffodil*.

4. N. Bicolor. *Two-colour'd Narcissus*. Sheath one-flowered; nectary bell-shaped, margin expanding, curl'd, equalling the petals; corolla white; nectary yellow. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1629.

5. N. Minor. *Small Narcissus*. Sheath one-flower'd; nectary inversely conic, erect, curl'd, six-cleft, equalling the

the lance-shaped petals. Flowers in March. 24.  
Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1629.

6. M. Incomparabilis. *Peerless Daffodil*, or *None-such Daffodil*. Sheath one-flower'd; nectary bell-shaped, plaited, curl'd, half the length of the petals. Flowers in April. 24. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated by Mr. Miller.

Var. α *Common Peerless Daffodil*. Petals pale yellow; nectary inclined to orange.

β *Double Peerless Daffodil*.

7. N. Triandrus. *Rush-leav'd Narcissus*. Sheath mostly two-flower'd; flowers drooping; petals reflected; three stamens longer. Flowers in April and May. 24. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1629.

8. N. Orientalis. *Oriental Narcissus*. Sheath mostly two-flower'd; nectary bell-shaped, three-cleft, margin notch'd, three times shorter than the petals. Flowers in May. 24. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. N. Odorus. *Sweet-Scented Narcissus*. Sheath mostly two-flower'd; nectary bell-shaped, six-cleft, polished, shorter by half than the petals; leaves semi-cylindrical. Flowers in April and May. 24. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

10. N. Tazetta. *Polyanthus Narcissus*. Sheath many-flower'd; nectary bell-shaped, plaited, lop'd, three times shorter than the petals; leaves flat. Flowers in March and April. 24. Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1597.

11. *N. Bulbocodium. Hoop-petticoat Narcissus.* Sheath one-flower'd; nectary turban-shaped, larger than the petals; fructification declined. Flowers in April.  $\gamma$ . Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1629.

12. *N. Jonquilla. Jonquil.* Sheath many-flower'd; nectary bell-shaped, short; leaves awl-shaped. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1597.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Single Jonquil.*

$\beta$  *Double Jonquil.*

323. **PANCRATIUM.** Petals six; nectary twelve-cleft; stamens placed on the nectary.

1. *P. Maritimum. Sea Pancratium, or Daffodil.* Sheath many-flower'd; petals flat; leaves tongue-shaped. Flowers in May.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1629 by Mr. John Parkinson.

324. **AMARYLLIS.** Corolla six-petal'd, irregular; filaments inserted in the throat of the tube, declined, unequal in proportion and direction.

1. *A. Lutea. Yellow Amaryllis, or Autumnal Narcissus.* Sheath undivided, obtuse; flower sitting; corolla bell-shaped, erect; base short, tubular; stamens upright, alternately shorter. Flowers in September.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *A. Atamasco. Atamasco Lily.* Sheath two-cleft, acute; flower peduncled; corolla bell-shaped, nearly equal, erect; base short, tubular; stamens declined, equal.  
Flowers



Flowers in May. ♀. Native of North America.  
Cultivated in 1680 by Mr. Charles Hatton.

3. A. Belladonna. *Belladonna Lily*. Corolla nearly upright; six-petal'd, flat; sheath many-flower'd; stem compressed; leaves acute, channel'd, obtusely keel-shaped, smooth. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Introduced about 1712.

325. PONTEDERIA. Corolla one-petal'd, six-cleft, two-lip'd; three of the stamens inserted on the top, and three in the tube of the corolla; capsule three-cell'd.

1. P. Cordata. *Heart-leaved Pontederia*. Leaves heart-shaped; flowers in spikes. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

326. BULBOCODIUM. Corolla funnel-form, six-petal'd; claws narrow, stamen-bearing; capsule above.

1. B. Vernum. *Spring-flowering Bulbocodium*. Leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in March. ♀. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

327. ALLIUM. Corolla six-parted, expanding; sheath many-flower'd; umbels collected; calyx above.

§ (Stem-leaves flat; umbel capsule-bearing.)

1. A. Ampeloprasum. *Great round-headed Garlick*. Umbels globular; stamens three-pointed; petals rugged on the

the keel. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.

2. A. Porrum. *Common Leek*. Stamens three-pointed; root coated. Flowers in April and May. ♂. Cultivated in 1597.
3. A. Lineare. *Linear-leav'd Garlick*. Umbels globular; stamens three-pointed, twice as long as the corolla. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. A. Victoralis. *Long-rooted Garlick*. Umbel rounded; stamens lance-shaped, longer than the corolla; leaves elliptical. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the Alps of Italy, Switzerland, and Austria. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. A. Subhirsutum. *Hairy Garlick*, or *Dioscorides's Moly*. Lower leaves hairy; stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
6. A. Magicum. *Homer's Garlick*, or *Moly*. Small branches bulb-bearing; stamens simple. Flowers in June and July. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
7. A. Obliquum. *Oblique-leaved Garlick*. Stamens thread-form, three times longer than the flower; leaves oblique. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Siberia. Cultivated before 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. A. Roseum. *Rose Garlick*. Umbel level at top; petals end-nick'd; stamens very short, simple. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. A.

9. *A. Tartaricum*. *Tartarian Garlick*. Leaves semi-cylindrical; stamens simple; umbel flat. Flowers - - - -  
 ʒ. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1787 by Mr. Haneman.

§§ (Stem-leaves flat; umbel bulb-bearing).

10. *A. Sativum*. *Cultivated Garlick*. Bulbs compound; stamens three-pointed. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Cultivated in 1551.

11. *A. Scorodoprasum*. *Rocambole Garlick*. Leaves notched; sheath two-edged; stamens three-pointed. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of Hungary, Denmark, and Sweden. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

12. *A. Arenarium*. *Sand Garlick*. Sheath of the leaves cylindrical; sheath of the flower awnless; stamens three-pointed. Flowers in June. ʒ. Native of Britain.

13. *A. Carinatum*. *Mountain Garlick*. Stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in May and June. ʒ. Native of England.

§ § § (Stem-leaves columnar; umbels capsule-bearing).

14. *A. Sphærocephalon*. *Small round-headed Garlick*. Leaves semi-columnar; stamens three-pointed, longer than the corolla. Flowers in July. ʒ. Native of Italy, Siberia, and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1759.

15. *A. Paviflorum*. *Small-flower'd Garlick*. Umbels globular; stamens simple, longer than the corolla; sheath awl-shaped. Flowers - - - - ʒ. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.

16. A.



16. *A. Descendens*. *Purple-headed Garlick*. The outmost peduncles of the umbels shortest; stamens three-pointed. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1766 in Oxford Garden.
17. *A. Flavum*. *Sulphur-colour'd Garlick*. Flowers pendulous; petals egg-shaped; stamens longer than the corolla. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
18. *A. Pallens*. *Pale-flower'd Garlick*. Flowers pendulous, lop'd; stamens simple, equalling the corolla. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1779 by Abbé Pourret.
19. *A. Paniculatum*. *Panicled Garlick*. Peduncles capillary, spread out; stamens awl-shaped; sheath most long. Flowers - - - -  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Introduced in 1780 by Signore Giovanni Fabroni.
20. *A. Vineale*. *Crow Garlick*. Stamens three-pointed. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
21. *A. Oleraceum*. *Purple-striped Garlick*. Leaves rugged, semi-columnar, furrowed underneath; stamens simple. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.
- § § § § (Leaves from the root, scape naked.)
22. *A. Nutans*. *Flat-stalk'd Garlick*. Scape two-edged; leaves linear, flat; stamens three-pointed. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1785 by William Pitcairn, M. D.
23. *A. Ascalonicum*. *Ascalonian Garlick*, *Shallot*. Scape columnar; leaves awl-shaped; umbels globular; stamens

mens three-pointed. Flowers in June and July. ʒ.  
Native of Palestine. Cultivated in 1633.

24. A. Senescens. *Narcissus-leav'd Garlick*. Scape two-edged; leaves linear, convex beneath, polished; umbel roundish; stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of Germany and Siberia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
25. A. Snodorum. *Carolina Garlick*. Scape rather columnar; leaves linear, flat, keel-shaped beneath; umbel level-top'd; stamens simple. Flowers in March and April. ʒ. Native of Carolina. Introduced in 1776 by the Dutchess Dowager of Portland.
26. A. Angulosum. *Angular-stalk'd Garlick*. Scape two-edged; leaves linear, channel'd, rather angled underneath; umbel level-top'd. Flowers in May. ʒ. Native of Germany and Siberia. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
27. A. Nigrum. *Broad-leav'd Garlick*. Scape columnar; leaves linear; umbel erect; petals erect; sheath dagger-pointed, two-cleft. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of Austria. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
28. A. Urfinum. *Ramson Garlick*. Scape three-sided; leaves lance-shaped, petioled; umbel flat-top'd. Flowers in April and May. ʒ. Native of Britain.
29. A. Cepa. *Common Onion*. Scape distended, longer than the columnar leaves. Flowers in June and July. ʒ.
30. A. Moly. *Yellow Garlick, or Moly*. Scape somewhat cylindrical; leaves lance-shaped, sitting; umbel flat-top'd.

top'd. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1604 by Edward Lord Zouch.

31. A. Tricocum. *Three-sided Garlic*. Scape femi-columnar; leaves lance-oblong, flat, smooth; umbels globular; seeds solitary. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770.

32. A. Fistulosum. *Welsh Onion*. Scape equalling the columnar distended leaves. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Cultivated in 1629.

33. A. Schænoprasum. *Common Chives*. Scape equalling the columnar slender awl-shaped leaves. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Switzerland and Germany. Cultivated in 1597.

34. A. Sibericum. *Siberian Garlic*. Scape columnar; leaves femi-cylindrical; stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Siberia and North America. Introduced in 1777 by Chevalier Murray.

328. HYPOXIS. Corolla six-parted, permanent; capsule narrower at the base.

1. H. Erecta. *Erect Hypoxis*. Hairy; capsules egg-shaped. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1784 by Mr. William Young.

329. HEMEROCALLIS. Corolla bell-shaped; tube cylindrical; stamens declining.

1. H.



1. *H. Flava*. *Yellow Day Lily*. Corolla yellow. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Siberia and Hungary. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *H. Fulva*. *Copper-colour'd Day Lily*. Corolla tawny. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

330. *ALETRIS*. Corolla funnel-form; stamens inserted at the base of the segments; capsule three-cell'd.

1. *A. Farinosa*. *American Aletris*. Stemless; leaves lance-shaped, membranous; flowers alternate. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

331. *CONVALLARIA*. Corolla six-cleft; berry spotted, three-cell'd.

§ (Corolla bell-shaped.)

1. *C. Magalis*. *Lily of the Valley*. Scape naked, semi-columnar; leaves elliptical. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  albo. *Sweet-scented Lily of the Valley*. Flower single, white.

$\beta$  pleno. *Double Lily of the Valley*,

$\gamma$  rubro. *Red-flower'd Lily of the Valley*.

§ § (Corolla funnel-form)

2. *C. Verticillata*. *Whorl'd-leav'd Solomon's-seal*. Leaves in whorls. Flowers in May.  $\gamma$ . Native of the North of Europe. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.

3. *C. Polygonatum*. *Common Solomon's-seal*. Leaves alternate, stem-clasping; stem two-edged; peduncles axillary, mostly one-flower'd. Flowers in May and June.  $\Upsilon$ . Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Sweet-smelling Solomon's-seal*. Leaves broad; flowers large.

$\beta$  *Hellebore-leav'd Solomon's-seal*. Leaves like those of White Hellebore; stem rather purple.

4. *C. Multiflora*. *Broad-leav'd Solomon's-seal*. Leaves alternate, stem-clasping; stem columnar; peduncles axillary, many-flower'd. Flowers in May and June.  $\Upsilon$ . Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common broad-leav'd Solomon's-seal*.

$\beta$  *Dwarf broad-leav'd Solomon's-seal*.

§ § § (Corolla wheel-shaped.)

5. *C. Racemosa*. *Cluster-flower'd Solomon's-seal*. Racemes terminal, compound; leaves fitting. Flowers in May and June.  $\Upsilon$ . Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.

6. *C. Stellata*. *Star-flower'd Solomon's-seal*. Leaves stem-clasping, very numerous. Flowers in May and June.  $\Upsilon$ . Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1640 by Mr. John Parkinson.

7. *C. Bifolia*. *Least Solomon's-seal*. Flowers with only four stamens; leaves heart-shaped. Flowers in May and June.  $\Upsilon$ . Native of the North of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

332. HYACINTHUS. Corolla bell-shaped; germ with three honey-bearing pores.

1. H.

1. H. Non Scriptus. *Common Hyacinth, or Harebells.* Corolla bell-shaped, six-parted; tops rolled back. Flowers from March to June. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. H. Cernuus. *Bending Hyacinth.* Corolla six-parted; raceme bowing. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. H. Serotinus. *Late flowering Hyacinth.* Outmost petals somewhat distinct; inner ones join'd. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Spain and Barbary. Cultivated in 1759.
4. H. Amethystinus. *Amethyst-colour'd Hyacinth.* Corolla bell-shaped, half-six-cleft, cylindrical at the base. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. H. Orientalis. *Garden Hyacinth.* Corolla funnel-form, half-six-cleft; base distended. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
6. H. Romanus. *Roman Grape Hyacinth.* Corolla bell-shaped, half-six-cleft, racemed; stamens flatten'd. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1786 by Mr. John Græfer.
7. H. Muscari. *Musk Hyacinth.* Corolla egg-shaped, all equal. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1597.
8. H. Monstrosus. *Feather'd Hyacinth.* Corolla somewhat egg-



egg-shaped. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1629.

9. H. Comosus. *Purple Grape Hyacinth*. Corollas angled-cylindrical, the upper ones on longest pedicles. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

10. H. Botryoides. *Blue Grape Hyacinth*. Corolla globular, uniform; leaves channel-cylindrical, upright and stiff. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

11. H. Racemosus. *Cluster'd Grape Hyacinth*. Corolla egg-shaped; upper ones sitting; leaves flexible. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

333. ASPHODELUS. Corolla six-parted; nectary from the six valvelets covering the germ.

1. A. Luteus. *Yellow Asphodel*. Stem leafy; leaves three-corner'd, four'd. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Sicily. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. A. Ramosus. *Branchy Asphodel, or King's Spear*. Stem naked; leaves sword-form, keel-shaped, polished. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

334. ANTHERICUM. Corolla six-petal'd, expanding; capsule egg-shaped.

§ (Leaves

## § (Leaves channel'd.)

1. A. Serotinum. *Mountain Saffron*. Leaves nearly flat; scape one-flower'd. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.
2. A. Liliago. *Grass-leav'd Anthericum*. Leaves flat; scape most simple; corolla flat; pistil declining. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.
3. A. Liliastrum. *Savoy Anthericum*, or *Spider-wort*. Leaves flat; scape most simple; corolla bell-shaped; stamens declining. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1629.
4. A. Ramosum. *Branchy Anthericum*. Leaves linear, awl-shaped, flat; stem branchy; peduncles solitary; corolla flat; pistil straight. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597.

## § § (Leaves fleshy.)

5. A. Annuum. *Annual Anthericum*. Leaves awl-shaped, columnar; scape somewhat racemed; filaments bearded. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

## § § § (Leaves sword-form.)

6. A. Officinarum. *Lancashire Anthericum*, or *Asphodel*. Filaments woolly. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
7. A. Calyculatum. *Scotch Anthericum*, or *Asphodel*. Calyx three-

three-lobed; filaments smooth; flowers with three stigmas. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Scotland.

335. ORNITHOGALUM. Corolla six-petal'd, erect, permanent, expanding above the middle; alternate filaments dilated at the base.

1. O. Uniflorum. *One-flower'd Star of Bethlehem.* Scape two-leaved; peduncle one-flower'd; stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in - - - - ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1781 by Baron Claes Alstoecker.
2. O. Luteum. *Yellow Star of Bethlehem.* Scape angular, two-leaved; peduncles umbel'd, simple; stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. O. Minimum. *Small Star of Bethlehem.* Scape angled, two-leaved; peduncles umbel'd, branchy; stamens awl-shaped. Flowers in - - - - ♀. Native of Sweden. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. O. Pyrenaicum. *Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem.* Racemes most long; petals linear, obtuse; filaments lance-shaped; peduncles equal, expanding when in flower, afterwards approaching the scape; style the length of the stamens. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.
5. O. Stachyodes. *Close-spiked Star of Bethlehem.* Raceme most long; petals lance-shaped, oblong; filaments broad, lance-shaped, alternately half as long. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced about 1771.

6. O. Py-



6. *O. Pyramidale*. *Pyramidal Star of Bethlehem*. Raceme conical; flowers numerous, ascending; petals oval-oblong, flat; stamens lance-shaped, equal; style most short. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

7. *O. Umbellatum*. *Umbel'd Star of Bethlehem*. Corymbe few-flower'd; peduncle longer than the scape; filaments dilated at the base, alternately end-nick'd. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

336. *SCILLA*. Corolla fix-petal'd, expanding, deciduous; filaments thread-form.

1. *S. Italica*. *Italian Squill*. Raceme conical, oblong. Flowers in April.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Cultivated in 1629.

2. *S. Peruviana*. *Peruvian Squill*. Corymbe crowded, conical. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Portugal and Spain. Cultivated in 1629 by Mr. John Parkinson.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Blue-flower'd Peruvian Squill*.  
 $\beta$  *White-flower'd Peruvian Squill*.

3. *S. Amœna*. *Nodding Squill*. Flowers lateral, alternate, rather nodding; scape angled. Flowers in March and April.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Levant. Introduced about 1600 by Edward Lord Zouch.

4. *S. Campanulata*. *Spanish Squill*. Bulb solid; raceme many-flower'd, oblong-conical; corolla bell-shaped, erect; bractes two-parted, longer than the peduncles; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Spain and Portugal. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. *S. Bifolia*. *Spring Squill*. Flowers racemed; leaves linear, generally in pairs, high upon the scape. Flowers in February and March.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of France and Germany. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Two-leaved Spring Squill*.  
 $\beta$  *White-flower'd Spring Squill*, or *Starry Hyacinth*.
6. *S. Verna*. *Small Squill*. Root coated; racemes few-flower'd, furnished with bractes; corolla bell-shaped; leaves linear, channel'd, root-ones numerous. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.
7. *S. Lusitanica*. *Portugal Squill*. Raceme oblong, conical; petals marked with lines. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Portugal. Introduced in 1777 by Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D.
8. *S. Autumnalis*. *Autumnal Squill*. Leaves thread-form, linear; flowers corymbed; peduncles naked, ascending, of the length of the flowers. Flowers in August and September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

337. *DRACÆNA*. Corolla six-parted, erect; filaments somewhat thicker in the middle; berry three-cell'd, one-seeded.

1. *D. Borealis*. *Oval-leaved Dracena*. Herbaceous, somewhat stem-growing; leaves oval. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Newfoundland, Hudson's-Bay, and Canada. Introduced in 1778 by Daniel Charles Solander, L. L. D.

338. *ASPARAGUS*. Corolla six-parted, erect; tops of the three inner petals reflected; berry three-cell'd, two-seeded.

1. *A. Of-*

1. A. Officinalis. *Common Asparagus*. Stem herbaceous, columnar, erect; leaves bristle-form; stipules in pairs. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

339. ERYTHRONIUM. Corolla six-petal'd, bell-shaped, reflected; the nectary two tubercles growing at the base of the alternate petals.

1. E. Dens Canis. *Dog's-tooth Violet*. Flowers in March. ♀. Native of Siberia, Italy, and Virginia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

340. UVULARIA. Corolla six-petal'd, erect; nectary, a hole at the base of the petals; filaments short.

1. U. Amplexifolia. *Heart-leaved Uvularia*. Leaves stem-clasping. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Germany. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. U. Lanciolata. *Spear-leaved Uvularia*. Leaves perfoliate, egg-lance-shaped, pointed. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1785 by Mr. Archibald Menzies.
3. U. Perfoliata. *Perfoliate Uvularia*. Leaves perfoliate, egg-shaped. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1734 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

341. FRITILLARIA. Corolla six-petal'd, bell-shaped; a nectar-bearing cavity above the claw of each petal; stamens as long as the corolla.

1. F. Im-



1. *F. Imperialis*. *Crown Imperial*. Raceme tufted, naked below; leaves most entire. Flowers in March and April.  $\gamma$ . Native of Persia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. *F. Persica*. *Persian Fritillary*, or *Lily*. Racemes almost naked; leaves oblique. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Persia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
3. *F. Meleagris*. *Common Fritillary*. Stem mostly one-flower'd; all the leaves alternate. Flowers from March to May.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

342. *LILIUM*. Corolla six-petal'd, bell-shaped, with a nectar-bearing longitudinal line; valves of the capsule connected with a latticed hair.

1. *L. Candicum*. *White Lily*. Leaves scatter'd; corolla bell-shaped, smooth within. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1597.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common White Lily*.  
 $\beta$  *Nodding-flower'd White Lily*.

2. *L. Bulbiferum*. *Bulb-bearing*, or *Orange Lily*. Leaves scatter'd; corolla bell-shaped, upright, rough within. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Italy, Austria, and Siberia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Orange Lily*.  
 $\beta$  *Purple Bulb-bearing Lily*.  
 $\gamma$  *Small Bulb-bearing Lily*.

3. *L. Pomponium*. *Pomponian Lily*. Leaves scatter'd, awl-shaped; flowers reflected; corolla roll'd back. Flow-

ers

ers in May and June. ♀. Native of Siberia and the Pyrenees. Cultivated in 1729.

4. L. Chalcedonicum. *Scarlet Martagon, or Chalcedonian Lily.* Leaves scatter'd, lance-shaped; flowers reflected; corolla roll'd back. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
5. L. Superbum. *Great Yellow-flower'd Martagon Lily.* Leaves scatter'd, lance-shaped; flowers in branch'd pyramids, reflected; corolla roll'd back. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1738 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
6. L. Martagon. *Purple Martagon Lily.* Leaves in whorls; flowers reflected; corolla rolled back. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Germany and Hungary. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
7. L. Canadense. *Canada Martagon Lily.* Leaves in whorls; corolla roll'd back, bell-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1629.
8. L. Kamshatcense. *Kamshatka Lily.* Leaves in whorls; flower erect; corolla bell-shaped; petals fitting. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Kamshatka. Introduced in 1783 by Mr. John Bush.
9. L. Philadelphicum. *Philadelphian Martagon Lily.* Leaves in whorls; flowers erect; corolla bell-shaped; petals with claws. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. Philip Miller.
10. L. Catesbæi. *Catesby's Lily.* Leaves scatter'd; stem one-flower'd; petals erect, with claws. Flowers in July  
and

and August. ♀. Native of South Carolina. Cultivated in 1787 by Mr. Curtis.

343. TULIPA. Corolla six-petal'd, bell-shaped; style none.

1. T. Sylvestris. *Italian Yellow Tulip*. Flower somewhat nodding; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. T. Gesneriana. *Common Tulip*. Flower erect; leaves egg-lance-shaped. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1577 by Mr. James Gerard.

344. YUCCA. Corolla bell-shaped-expanding; style none; capsule three-cell'd.

1. Y. Gloriosa. *Superb Adam's Needle*. Leaves entire. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of America. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. Y. Draconis. *Drooping-leaved Adam's Needle*. Leaves notched, nodding. Flowers in October and November. ♀. Native of South Carolina. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. James Sherard, M. D.

3. Y. Filamentosa. *Thready Adam's Needle*. Leaves serrated, thread-bearing. Flowers in September and October. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1675.

345. ORONTIUM. Spadix cylindrical, cover'd with florets;



florets; corolla six-petal'd, naked; style none; follicle one-seeded.

1. O. Aquaticum. *Aquatic Orontium*. Leaves lance-egg-shaped. Flowers in June. ʒ. Native of Virginia and Canada. Introduced in 1775 by John Fothergill, M. D.

346. ACORUS. Spadix cylindrical, cover'd with florets; corolla six-petal'd, naked; style none; capsule three-cell'd.

1. A. Calamus. *Sweet Acorus*, or *Flag*. Scape dagger-form, most long, leaf-like. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of England.

347. JUNCUS. Calyx six-leaved; corolla none; capsule one-cell'd.

§ (Culms leafless.)

1. J. Acutus. *Sea Rush*. Culm nearly naked, columnar, dagger-shaped; panicle terminal; involucre two-leaved, thorny. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of England.
2. J. Conglomeratus. *Round-headed Rush*. Culm stiff and straight; heads lateral. Flowers from May to August. ʒ. Native of England.
3. J. Effusus. *Common Soft Rush*. Culm stiff and straight; panicle lateral. Flowers from May to August. ʒ. Native of England.
4. J. Filiformis. *Leaf Soft Rush*. Culm thread-form, nodding;

ding; panicle lateral. Flowers in August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

5. J. Inflexus. *Hard Rush*. Culm terminated by a membranous substance, bent inwards; panicle lateral. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

6. J. Trifidus. *Three-cleft Rush*. Culm with three terminal leaves and flowers. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Scotland.

7. J. Squarrosus. *Moss Rush*, or *Goose-Corn*. Heads glomerated, leafless; leaves bristle-form. Flowers in June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

§ § (Culms leafy.)

8. J. Articulatus. *Jointed Rush*. Leaves with knotted joints; petals obtuse. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

9. J. Bulbosus. *Bulbous Rush*. Leaves linear, channel'd; capsules blunt. Flowers in August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

10. J. Bufonius. *Toad Rush*. Culm two-forked; leaves angular; flowers solitary, sitting. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

11. J. Biglumis. *Two-flower'd Rush*. Leaves awl-shaped; glume two-flower'd, terminal. Flowers in August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

12. J. Triglumis. *Three-flower'd Rush*. Leaves flat; glume three-flower'd, terminal. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Scotland.

13. J. Pi-

13. *J. Pilosus*. *Hairy Rush*. Leaves flat, hairy; corymbe branched; flowers solitary. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.
  14. *J. Sylvaticus*. *Wood Rush*. Leaves flat, hairy; corymbe doubly compound; flowers cluster'd, sitting. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of England.
  15. *J. Niveus*. *White-flower'd Rush*. Leaves flat, somewhat hairy; corymbe shorter than the leaves; flowers cluster'd. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.
  16. *J. Campestris*. *Field Rush*. Leaves flat, somewhat hairy; spikes sitting, and also on peduncles. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Britain.
348. PEPLIS. Calyx bell-shaped, with mouth twelve-cleft; petals six, inserted in the calyx; capsule two-cell'd.
1. *P. Portula*. *Water Peplis*, or *Purflane*. Flowers mostly without petals. Flowers in September. ☉. Native of Britain.
349. TAMUS. ☉ Calyx six-parted; corolla none; ☐ Calyx six-parted; corolla none; style three-cleft; berry three-cell'd, beneath; seeds two.
1. *T. Communis*. *Black Briony*, or *Lady's Seal*. Leaves heart-shaped, undivided; stem twining. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.



350. GLEDITSIA. (SP) Calyx four-cleft; corolla four-petal'd; pericarp a legume; (S) Calyx three-leaved; corolla three-petal'd; (P) Calyx five-leaved; corolla five-petal'd; pericarp a legume.

1. G. Triacanthos. *Three-thorn'd Acacia*. Stem with thorns triple, axillary. Flowers in June and July. 15. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1700 by Bishop Compton.

Var.  $\alpha$  polysperma. *Many-seeded three-thorn'd Acacia*. Legumes many-seeded; leaflets linear-oblong.

$\beta$  monosperma. *Single-seeded, or Water Acacia*. Legumes one-seeded; leaves egg-shaped, oblong, thorns few.

$\gamma$  horrida. *Strong-spined Acacia*. Leaves egg-shaped, oblong; thorns numerous, crowded.

### Order TRIGYNIA.

351. COLCHICUM. Sheath'd; corolla six-parted; tube from the root; capsules three, connected, inflated.

1. C. Autumnale. *Meadow Saffron*. Leaves flat, lance-shaped, erect. Flowers in September and October. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Meadow Saffron*.

$\beta$  *Double-flower'd Meadow Saffron*.

352. MELANTHIUM. Corolla six-petal'd; filaments from the lengthened claws of the petals.

1. M. Vir-

1. *M. Virginicum*. *Virginian Melanthium*. Flowers panicle; petals with claws, hairy on the outside. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. *M. Lætum*. *Spear-leaved Melanthium*. Racemes oblong; petals sitting; leaves smooth, lance-shaped, linear; stem-leaves remote. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770 by George Earl of Coventry.

353. MEDEOLA. Calyx none; corolla six-parted, roll'd back; berry three-seeded.

1. *M. Virginiana*. *Virginian Medeola*. Leaves in whorls; branches without prickles. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

354. HELONIAS. Corolla six-petal'd; calyx none; capsule three-cell'd.

1. *H. Bullata*. *Spear-leaved Helonias*. Leaves lance-shaped, nerved. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Pennsylvania. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. *H. Asphodeloides*. *Grass-leaved Helonias*. Stem-leaves bristle-form. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. William Young.

355. TRILLIUM. Calyx three-leaved; corolla three-petal'd; berry three-cell'd.

1. *T. Cernuum*. *Stalk-leaved Trillium*. Flowers on peduncles, bowing. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. *T. Sessile*. *Sessile-leaved Trillium*. Flowers sitting, erect. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. John Cree.

356. **TRIGLOCHIN**. Calyx three-leaved; petals three, resembling the leaves of the calyx; style none; capsule opening at the base.

1. *T. Palustre*. *Marsh Triglochin*. Capsules three-cell'd, somewhat linear. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Britain.
2. *T. Maritimum*. *Sea Triglochin*. Capsules six-cell'd, egg-shaped. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

357. **RUMEX**. Calyx three-leaved; petals three, converging; seed one, three-sided.

§ (Valves marked with a little grain.)

1. *R. Patientia*. *Patience Dock*, or *Rhubarb*. Valves entire, one of them grain-bearing; leaves egg-lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. *R. Sanguineus*. *Bloody Dock*. Valves entire, one of them grain-bearing; leaves heart-lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

3. *R. Bri-*



3. *R. Britannica*. *Great Water Dock*. Valves entire, all grain-bearing; leaves lance-shaped, obscurely sheath'd. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *R. Crispus*. *Curled Dock*. Valves entire, grain-bearing; leaves lance-shaped, waved, acute. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *R. Paludosus*. *Marsh Dock*. Valves entire, grain-bearing; leaves heart-shaped, rather obtuse; whorls distant, beneath the leaves. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
6. *R. Hydrolapathum*. *Water Dock*. Valves most entire, grain-bearing; leaves lance-shaped, smooth, sharp, most entire, tapering towards the base. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
7. *R. Perficarioides*. *Asmart-leaved Dock*. Valves tooth'd; apex awl-shaped, all grain-bearing; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Virginia. Introduced in 1773 by Chevalier Murray.
8. *R. Ægyptius*. *Egyptian Dock*. Valves three-cleft, bristle-form, one of them grain-bearing. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
9. *R. Dentatus*. *Dentated Dock*. Valves tooth'd; apex lance-shaped, all grain-bearing; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
10. *R. Maritimus*. *Golden Dock*. Valves tooth'd, grain-bearing; leaves linear. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

11. *R. Acutus. Sharp-pointed Dock.* Valves tooth'd, grain-bearing; leaves heart-shaped oblong, pointed. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
12. *R. Obtusifolius. Blunt-leaved Dock.* Valves tooth'd, grain-bearing; leaves heart-shaped oblong, rather blunt, notched. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *R. Pulcher. Fiddle Dock.* Valves tooth'd, for the most part only one grain-bearing; root-leaves fiddle-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § (Valves without grains.)

14. *R. Bucephalephorus. Basil-leaved Dock.* Valves tooth'd; pedicles flat, reflected, thickening. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.
15. *R. Vescicarius. Bladder Dock, or Sorrel.* Flowers in two's; valves all very large, membranous, reflected; leaves undivided. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Africa. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.
16. *R. Roseus. Rose Dock.* Flowers distinct; the wing of one valve very large, membranous, netted; leaves gnaw'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Egypt. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
17. *R. Tingitanus. Tangier Dock.* Flowers distinct; valves heart-shaped, obtuse, entire; leaves halbert-egg-shaped. Flowers - - - - ♀. Native of Barbary and Spain. Cultivated in 1680 by Robert Morison, M. D.

18. *R. Scu-*

18. *R. Scutatus. French Sorrel.* Leaves heart-halbert-shaped; stem columnar. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of France and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1633.
19. *R. Digynus. Mountain Dock Sorrel.* Flowers with only two pistils. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § § (Flowers declined.)

20. *R. Alpinus. Alpine Dock, or Monk's Rhubarb.* Flowers (SP) (S) and (P) on the same plant; valves entire, without grains; leaves heart-shaped, obtuse, wrinkled. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of France and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1597.
21. *R. Spinofus. Prickly-seeded Dock.* Flowers (S) and (P) on the same plant; calyx of (P) one-leaved; exterior valves reflected, hook'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Candia. Cultivated in 1683.
22. *R. Tuberosus. Tuberous-rooted Dock.* Flowers (S) and (P) on distinct plants; leaves lance-arrow-shaped; branches expanding. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.
23. *R. Acetosa. Garden Sorrel.* Flowers (S) and (P) on distinct plants; leaves oblong arrow-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
24. *R. Acetofella. Sheep's Dock, or Sorrel.* Flowers (S) and (P) on distinct plants; leaves lance-halbert-shaped. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

358. SMILAX. (S) Calyx fix-leaved; corolla none;

U 3

(P) Ca-



Ⓟ Calyx six-leaved; corolla none; berry three-cell'd, two-seeded.

§ (Stem prickly, angled.)

1. *S. Aspera. Smilax, or Rough Bind-weed.* Leaves tooth'd, prickly, heart-shaped, with nine nerves. Flowers in September. ♀. Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.

Var.  $\alpha$  *simplicifolia. Common Smilax, or Rough Bind-weed.* Leaves rounded at the base.

$\beta$  *auriculata. Ear-leaved Smilax, or Rough Bind-weed.* Rough tendrils; leaves long, linear, sharp-pointed, polished, rounded, and ear'd at the base.

2. *S. Sarfaparilla. Medicinal Smilax, or Sarfaparilla.* Leaves unarm'd, egg-shaped, dented, sharp-pointed, with three nerves. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of America. Cultivated in 1691 by Mr. Foster.

§ § (Stem prickly, columnar.)

3. *S. Rotundifolia. Round-leaved Smilax.* Leaves unarm'd, heart-shaped, sharp-pointed, mostly with seven nerves. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1760 by Archibald Duke of Argyll.

4. *S. Laurifolia. Laurel-leaved Smilax.* Leaves unarm'd, egg-lance-shaped, with three nerves. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

5. *S. Tamnoides. Black Briony-leaved Smilax.* Leaves unarm'd, heart-shaped oblong, with seven nerves. Flowers

ers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

6. *S. Caduca*. *Deciduous Smilax*. Leaves unarm'd, egg-shaped, with three nerves. Flowers - - - - ♀. Native of Canada. Introduced in 1775 by Mr. William Young.

§ § § (Stem without prickles, angled.)

7. *Bona Nox*. *Ciliated Smilax*. Leaves fringe-prickled. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced about 1778 by Mr. William Young.

8. *S. Herbacea*. *Herbaceous Smilax*. Leaves unarm'd, egg-shaped, with seven nerves. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1699 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

§ § § § (Stems without prickles, columnar.)

9. *S. Lanceolata*. *Spear-leaved Smilax*. Leaves unarm'd, lance-shaped. Flowers - - - - ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1785 by Mr. William Young.

359. **DIOSCOREA**. ⑤ Calyx fix-parted; corolla none; ⑥ Calyx fix-parted; corolla none; capsule three-cell'd, comprefs'd; seeds two, membranous.

1. *D. Villosa*. *Hairy Dioscorea*. Leaves heart-shaped, alternate, opposite; stem polished. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Florida and Maryland. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

360. VERATRUM. (SP) Calyx none; corolla fix-petal'd; capsules three, many-seeded; (S) Calyx none; corolla fix-petal'd; rudiments of pistils.

1. V. Album. *White Veratrum*, or *Hellebore*. Racemes more than doubly compound; corolla erect. Flowers from June to August. ʒ. Native of Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
2. V. Viride. *Green-flower'd Veratrum*. Racemes more than doubly compound; corolla bell-shaped; claws broad within, thickening. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1763 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
3. V. Nigrum. *Dark-flower'd Veratrum*. Racemes compound; corolla expanding. Flowers in June and July. ʒ. Native of Austria and Siberia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
4. V. Luteum. *Yellow-flower'd Veratrum*. Racemes simple; leaves sitting. Flowers in July and August. ʒ. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

### Order HEXAGYNIA.

361. ARISTOLOCHIA. Calyx none; corolla one-petal'd, tongue-shaped, entire; capsule fix-cell'd, beneath.

1. A. Siphon. *Broad-leaved Birth-wort*. Leaves heart-shaped, petioled; flowers solitary; border three-cleft, equal; bractes



bractes egg-shaped; stem twining, woody. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced about 1763.

2. A. Sempervirens. *Ever-green Birth-wort*. Leaves heart-shaped, oblong, sharp-pointed, waved; stem weak; flowers solitary. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Candia. Cultivated in 1739 in Chelsea Garden.
3. A. Clematitis. *Upright Birth-wort*. Leaves heart-shaped; stem erect; flowers axillary, crowded. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of England.

### Order POLYGYNIA.

362. ALISMA. Calyx three-leaved; petals three; seeds numerous.

1. A. Plantago. *Greater Water Plantain*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute; fruit blunt, three-sided. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. A. Damosonium. *Star-headed Water Plantain*. Leaves heart-shaped oblong; flowers with six styles; capsules awl-pointed. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of England.
3. A. Natans. *Creeping Water Plantain*. Leaves egg-shaped, blunt; peduncles solitary. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.
4. A. Ranunculoides. *Lesser Water Plantain*. Leaves linear-lance-shaped; fruit globular, shaggy. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.

CLASS

C L A S S VII.

HEPTANDRIA. Seven Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

1. (SP)

363. TRIENTALIS. Calyx seven-leaved; corolla seven-parted, flat; berry dry.  
364. ÆSCULUS. Calyx five-tooth'd; corolla five-petal'd, unequal.

Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

1. (SP)

( || 383. *Polygonum orientale.* )

Order TETRAGYNIA. Four Pistils.

1. (SP)

365. SAURURUS. Calyx of the catkin; corolla none; berries four, many-seeded,

CLASS

C L A S S VII.

H E P T A N D R I A.

Order MONOGYNIA.

363. TRIENTALIS. Calyx mostly seven-leaved; Corolla seven-parted, equal, flat; berry juiceless.

1. T. Europæa. *Common Trientalis, or Chick-weed Winter-green.* Leaves lance-shaped, most entire. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

364. ÆSCULUS. Calyx five-leaved, five-tooth'd, distended; corolla five-petal'd, unequal, colour'd, inserted in the calyx; capsule three-cell'd.

1. Æ. Hippo Castanum. *Common Horse Chestnut.* Leaflets seven. Flowers in April and May. ♂. Native of the North of Asia. Cultivated in 1633 by Mr. John Tradescant.
2. Æ. Flava. *Yellow-flower'd Horse Chestnut.* Leaflets five; segments of the corolla heart-shaped, rounded; claws twice as long as the calyx. Flowers in May and June. ♂. Native of North Carolina. Cultivated in 1764 by Mr. John Greening.
3. Æ. Pavia. *Scarlet-flower'd Horse Chestnut.* Leaflets five; segments of the corolla egg-shaped; claws as long as the



the calyx. Flowers in May and June. 5. Native of Carolina and Florida. Cultivated in 1712.

### Order TETRAGYNIA.

365. SAURURUS. Calyx, scales of the catkin, one-flower'd; corolla none; germs four; berries four, many-seeded.

1. S. Cernuus. *Lizard's-tail*. Stem leafy, with many spikes. Flowers in September. 2. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

C L A S S VIII.

OCTANDRIA.      Eight Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA.      One Pistil.

¶ (SP) *Flowers complete.*

- 366. TROPÆOLUM. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. five-cleft, beneath with a spur.
- 367. EPILOBIUM. Cor. four-petal'd; cal. four-leaved above; capf. four-cell'd; seed plumed.
- 368. GAURA. Cor. four-petal'd; cal. four-cleft; nut beneath, four sided.
- 369. CENOTHERA. Cor. four-petal'd; cal. four-cleft; capsule four-cell'd; anthers linear.
- 370. RHEXIA. Cor. four-petal'd; cal. four-cleft; capf. four-cell'd; anthers arch'd.
- 371. KÆLREUTERIA. Cor. four-petal'd, irregular; cal. five-leaved.
- 372. CHLORA. Cor. eight-cleft; cal. eight-leaved.
- 373. VACCINIUM. Cor. one-petal'd; calyx four-toothed above.
- 374. ERICA. Cor. one-petal'd; calyx four-leaved, beneath.

( || 364. *Æsculus pavia.*)    ( || 414. *Arbutus thymifolia.*)

¶ (SP) *Flowers incomplete.*

- 375. DIRCA. Cal. four-cleft, corolla-like, unequal; stamens protruded.

376.

376. DAPHNE. Cal. four-cleft, corolla-like, equal; *stamens* included.
377. STELLERA. Cal. four-cleft, corolla-like, equal; seed single, beak'd.

¶. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

378. POPULUS. { (S) Calyx a scale of the catkin, border torn; nectary top-shaped.  
(P) Calyx a scale of the catkin, border torn; capsule two-valved; seed winged.

¶. \*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA MONOECIA. (SP) and (S) on the same plant.

379. ACER. { (SP) Cal. four-cleft; corolla five-petal'd; capsule two-grain'd; seed wing'd.  
(S) Cal. five-cleft; cor. five-petal'd.

¶. \*\*\*\* POLYGAMIA DIOECIA. (SP) and (S) on two distinct plants.

380. DIOSPYRUS. { (SP) Calyx four-cleft; cor. four-cleft; berry eight-seeded.  
(S) Calyx four-cleft; cor. four-cleft.

## Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

¶. (SP)

381. MÆHRINGIA. Cor. four-petal'd; cal. four-leaved; capf. one-cell'd.

¶. \*\* MO.



¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) on the same plant.

382. CORYLUS. { (S) Catkin tiled; cor. none.  
(P) Calyx two-leaved; cor. none; nut  
naked.

( || 383. *Polygonum pensylvanicum*.)

Order TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

¶. (SP)

383. POLYGONUM, Corolla resembling a calyx, five-parted;  
seed three-sided.

Order TETRAGYNIA. Four Pistils.

¶. (SP)

384. ADOXA: Cor. four or five-cleft above; calyx two-  
cleft beneath.  
385. ELATINE. Cor. four-petal'd; calyx four-leaved; cap-  
sule four-cell'd.  
386. PARIS. Cor. four-petal'd; cal. four-leaved; berry  
four-cell'd.

¶. \*\* MONOECIA. (S) and (P) on the same plant.

387. MYRIOPHYLLUM. { (S) Cal. four-leaved; cor. none.  
(P) Cal. four-leaved; cor. none;  
seeds four, naked.

388.

- ¶. \*\*\* *DIOECIA*. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

389. RHODIOLA. { (S) Calyx four-parted; corolla four-petal'd.  
(P) Cal. four-parted, corolla none; caps. four, many-seeded.

CLASS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

Order MONOGYNIA.

366. TROPÆOLUM. Calyx one-leaved, with a spur ; petals five, unequal ; berries three, dry.

1. T. Minus. *Small Indian Cress, or Nasturtium.* Leaves on central petioles, scallop'd ; petals bristle-pointed. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of Peru. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. T. Majus. *Great Indian Cress, or Nasturtium.* Leaves on central petioles, nearly five-lobed ; petals blunt. Flowers from June to October. ☉. Native of Peru. Introduced in 1686 by Dr. Lumley Lloyd.

367. EPILOBIUM. Calyx four-cleft ; petals four ; capsule oblong, beneath ; seed with a plume.

§ (Stamens declining ; petals entire).

1. E. Angustifolium. *Narrow-leav'd Epilobium, or Rose-bay Willow-herb.* Leaves scatter'd, linear-lance-shaped, most entire, vein'd ; flowers unequal. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. E. Angustissimum. *Linear-leaved Epilobium.* Leaves scatter'd, linear, slightly tooth'd, veinless ; petals equal.



Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

§ § (Stamens erect, regular; petals two-cleft.)

3. *E. Hirsutum. Large-flower'd Epilobium.* Leaves egg-lance-shaped, half-stem-clasping, shaggy; stem most branched; root creeping. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
4. *E. Villosum. Hoary Epilobium.* Leaves oblong-lance-shaped, tooth'd, downy; stem columnar, downy. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
5. *E. Montanum. Mountain Epilobium.* Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, tooth'd. Flowers in June. ♂. Native of Britain.
6. *E. Tetragonum. Square-stalk'd Epilobium.* Leaves lance-shaped, tooth'd; lowest ones opposite; stem four-fided. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
7. *E. Palustre. Marsh Epilobium.* Leaves opposite, lance-shaped, entire; stem erect; petals end-nick'd. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
8. *E. Alpinum. Alpine Epilobium.* Leaves opposite, egg-lance-shaped, most entire; siliques sitting; stem creeping. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

368. GAURA. Calyx four-cleft, tubular; corolla four-petal'd, ascending towards the upper side; nut beneath, one-seeded, four-angled.

a. G.

1. *G. Biennis. Biennial Gaura.* Flowers from August to October. ♂. Native of Pensylvania and Virginia. Introduced in 1762 by Mr. James Gordon.

369. *ÆNOTHERA.* Calyx four-cleft; petals four; capsule cylindrical, beneath, four-cell'd; seeds naked.

1. *Æ. Biennis. Broad-leaved Tree-Primrose, or Ænothera.* Leaves egg-lance-shaped, flat; stem thorn'd, hairy. Flowers from June to September. ♂. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1629.
2. *Æ. Parviflora. Small-flower'd Ænothera.* Leaves egg-lance-shaped, flat; stem polished, somewhat hairy. Flowers from June to August. ♂. Native of North America. Introduced in 1775 by John, Earl of Bute.
3. *Æ. Longiflora: Long-flower'd Ænothera.* Leaves tooth'd; stem simple, hairy; petals distant, two-lobed. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of Buenos Ayres. Introduced in 1776 by Chevalier Murray.
4. *Æ. Mollissima. Soft Ænothera.* Leaves lance-shaped, waved. Flowers from June to October. ♂. Native of Buenos Ayres. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
5. *Æ. Sinuata. Scollop-leav'd Ænothera.* Leaves tooth-indented; capsule prism-shaped. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.
6. *Æ. Fruticosa. Shrubby Ænothera.* Leaves lance-shaped.

somewhat tooth'd; capsules pedicled, acutely angled; racemes peduncled. Flowers from June to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

7.  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$ . *Pumila*. *Dwarf Ceanothera*. Leaves lance-shaped, obtuse, smooth, mostly petioled; stems prostrate; capsules acutely angled. Flowers from May to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. Philip Miller.

8.  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$ . *Purpurea*. *Purple Ceanothera*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped, glaucous, most entire; capsules fitting; stigma dark purple. Flowers in July and August.  $\text{\textcircled{O}}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1791 to the Royal Garden at Kew.

9.  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$ . *Muricata*. *Murex'd Ceanothera*. Leaves lance-shaped, flat; stem purplish, thorn'd. Flowers in July.  $\text{\textcircled{M}}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1788.

370. RHEXIA. Calyx four-cleft; petals four, inserted on the calyx; anthers declining; capsule four-cell'd, in the inside of the calyx.

1. R. *Virginica*. *Hairy-leav'd Rhexia*. Leaves sitting, serrated; calyx smooth. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

371. KÖELREUTERIA. Calyx five-leaved; corolla four-petal'd, irregular; capsule three-cell'd; seeds two-fold.



1. *K. Paniculata*. *Panicled Kæhreuteria*. Flowers in August.  
 h. Native of China. Introduced about 1763 by  
 the Earl of Coventry.

372. *CHLORA*. Calyx eight-leaved; corolla one-petal'd, eight-cleft; capsule one-cell'd, two-valved, many-seeded.

1. *C. Perfoliata*. *Yellow-wort*, or *Perfoliate Centory*. Leaves perfoliate. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.

373. *VACCINIUM*. Calyx above; corolla one-petal'd; filaments inserted on the receptacle; berry four-cell'd, many-seeded.

§ (Leaves annual, or deciduous.)

1. *V. Myrtillus*. *Common Blea-berry*, or *Whortle-berry*. Peduncles one-flower'd; leaves serrated, egg-shaped; stem angled. Flowers in April. h. Native of Britain.
2. *V. Pallidum*. *Pale Whortle-berry*. Racemes with bracts; corolla cylindrical, bell-shaped, acute, serrated, smooth. Flowers in May and June. h. Native of North America. Introduced in 1772.
3. *V. Stamineum*. *Green-wooded Whortle-berry*. Peduncles solitary, naked, one-flower'd; anthers longer than the corolla; leaves oblong, egg-shaped, acute, most entire, rather glaucous underneath. Flowers in May and June. h. Native of North America. Introduced in 1772 by Mr. William Young.

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4. *V.*

4. *V. Uliginosum*. *Marsh Bilberry, or Whortle-berry*. Peduncles one-flower'd; leaves most entire, oval, tapering towards the base, polish'd. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.
5. *V. Diffusum*. *Shining-leaved Whortle-berry*. Peduncles solitary, naked, one-flower'd; leaves egg-shaped, acute, slightly serrated, rather downy underneath. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of South Carolina. Introduced in 1765.
6. *V. Angustifolium*. *Narrow-leaved Whortle-berry*. Peduncles solitary, one-flower'd; leaves elliptical, lance-shaped, smooth, slightly serrated. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Newfoundland and Labrador. Introduced about 1776 by Benjamin Bewick, Esq.
7. *V. Fuscum*. *Cluster-flower'd Whortle-berry*. Racemes almost naked; corolla cylindrical, egg-shaped; calyx acute; leaves elliptical, acute, most entire, downy, vein'd underneath. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770.
8. *V. Frondosum*. *Obtuse-leaved Whortle-berry*. Racemes thread-form, leafy; pedicles with bractes; corolla somewhat bell-shaped; leaves inversely egg-shaped, oblong, very entire. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770 by Mr. William Young.
9. *V. Venuustum*. *Red-twigg'd Whortle-berry*. Racemes and pedicles with bractes; corolla somewhat bell-shaped; leaves elliptical, acute, entire, smooth. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770.

10. *V. Resinosum*. *Clammy Whortle-berry*. Racemes with bractes; corolla egg-shaped; leaves elliptical, rather acute, entire, sprinkled with minute resinous dots. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1772.
11. *V. Amænum*. *Broad-leav'd Whortle-berry*. Racemes with bractes; corolla somewhat cylindrical; leaves elliptical, rather serrated; veins beneath rather downy. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1765.
12. *V. Virgatum*. *Privet-leav'd Whortle-berry*. Racemes fitting; corolla somewhat cylindrical; leaves oblong-elliptical, serrated, smooth on both sides; flower-bearing branches long. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1770.
13. *V. Tenellum*. *Gale-leav'd Dwarf Whortle-berry*. Racemes with bractes fitting; corolla egg-shaped, cylindrical; leaves oblong, elliptical, rather wedge-shaped, serrated, nearly smooth. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1772.

§ § (Leaves ever-green.)

14. *V. Vitis idæa*. *Red Bilberry, or Whortle-berry*. Racemes terminal, nodding; leaves inversely egg-shaped, edges rolled back, most entire, dotted underneath. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.
15. *V. Oxycoccus*. *Common Cranberry*. Leaves most entire, egg-shaped, sharp; margin rolled back; stem creeping, thread-form, naked. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.



16. *V. Macrocarpon*. *American Cranberry*. Leaves most entire, oval-oblong, obtuse, flat; stem creeping, thread-form. Flowers in May.  $\hookrightarrow$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1760 by Mr. James Gordon.

374. *ERICA*. Calyx four-leaved; Corolla four-cleft; filaments inserted in the receptacle; anthers two-cleft; capsule four-cell'd.

1. *E. Vulgaris*. *Common Heath*. Anthers awn'd; corolla bell-shaped, nearly equal; calyx double; leaves opposite, arrow-shaped. Flowers from June to August.  $\hookrightarrow$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *purpurascens*. *Purple-flower'd Common Heath*.  
 $\beta$  *alba*. *White-flower'd Common Heath*.

2. *E. Arborea*. *Tree Heath*. Anthers awn'd; corolla bell-shaped; style protruded; leaves in threes; branches hoary. Flowers from February to May.  $\hookrightarrow$ . Native of the South of Europe and Madeira. Introduced in 1748.

3. *E. Tetralix*. *Cross-leaved Heath*. Anthers awn'd; corolla egg-shaped, style included; leaves in fours, fringed; flowers in heads. Flowers in June and August.  $\hookrightarrow$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *rubescens*. *Red-flower'd Cross-leav'd Heath*.  
 $\beta$  *alba*. *White-flower'd Cross-leav'd Heath*.

4. *E. Cinerea*. *Fine-leav'd Heath*. Anthers crested; corolla egg-form; style rather protruded; leaves in threes; stigma headed. Flowers in June and July.  $\hookrightarrow$ . Native of Britain.

Var.

Var.  $\alpha$  rubens. *Red-flower'd fine-leav'd Heath.*  
 $\beta$  alba. *White-flower'd fine-leav'd Heath.*

5. *E. Australis.* *Spanish Heath.* Anthers crested; corolla cylindrical; style protruded; leaves in threes, expanding. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Spain and Portugal. Introduced in 1769 by George William Earl of Coventry.
6. *E. Ciliaris.* *Ciliated Heath.* Anthers awnless, included; corolla egg-shaped, thick; style protruded; leaves in threes; racemes pointing one way. Flowers from July to September.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Spain and Portugal. Introduced about 1773.
7. *E. Herbacea.* *Early-flowering Dwarf Heath.* Anthers awnless, protruded; corolla oblong; style protruded; leaves in fours; flowers pointing one way. Flowers from January to April.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Austria and Switzerland. Introduced in 1763 by the Earl of Coventry.
8. *E. Multiflora.* *Many-flower'd Heath.* Anthers awnless, protruded; corolla cylindrical; style protruded; leaves in fives; flowers scattered. Flowers from June to November.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe.
9. *E. Mediterranea.* *Mediterranean Heath.* Anthers awnless, protruded; corolla egg-shaped; style protruded; leaves in fours, expanding; flowers scattered. Flowers from March to May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Introduced about the year 1765 by Mr. John Brooks.

375. DIRCA. Calyx none; corolla tubular, border indistinct; stamens longer than the tube; berry one-seeded.

1. D. Palustris. *Marsh Leather Wood*. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1753 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.

376. DAPHNE. Calyx none; Corolla four-cleft, tube closed at the base, including the stamens; berry one-seeded.

§ (Flowers lateral.)

1. D. Mezereum. *Spurge Olive*, or *Mezerion*. Flowers sitting, in threes upon the stem; leaves lance-shaped, deciduous. Flowers in February and March. ♀. Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  rubrum. *Common Spurge Olive*, or *Mezerion*. Flowers and berries red.

$\beta$  album. *White flower'd Mezerion*. Berries yellow.

2. D. Tartonraria. *Silvery-leav'd Daphne*. Flowers sitting, aggregate, axillary; leaves egg-shaped, equally hairy and nerved on both sides. Flowers - - - - - ♀. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1739.

3. D. Alpina. *Alpine Daphne*. Flowers sitting, aggregate; leaves lance-shaped, rather obtuse, woolly underneath. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the Alps of Italy, Switzerland, and Austria. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. D. Laureola. *Common Daphne*, or *Spurge Laurel*. Racemes five-flower'd, axillary; leaves smooth, lance-shaped.



shaped. Flowers from January to March. ♀. Native of Britain.

§§ (Flowers terminal.)

5. *D. Cneorum*. *Trailing Daphne*. Flowers cluster'd, terminal, sitting; leaves lance-shaped, naked, pointed. Flowers from April to September. ♀. Native of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in 1739.

6. *D. Gnidium*. *Flax-leav'd Daphne*. Panicle terminal; leaves linear-lance-shaped, pointed. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

377. STELLERA. Calyx none; corolla four-cleft; flaments very short; seed one, with a beak.

1. *S. Passerina*. *Flax-leav'd Stelleria*. Leaves linear; flowers four-cleft. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

378. POPULUS. ☉ Catkin tiled, scales torn; nectary turban-shaped, oblique, entire. ☐ Catkin tiled, scales torn; nectary the same as the ☉; stigma four-cleft; capsule two-cell'd; seeds many, plumed.

1. *P. Alba*. *White Poplar*. Leaves roundish, tooth-angled, woolly underneath. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of England.

Var. *α* *canescens*. *Common White Poplar*. Leaves angular-tooth'd, ash-coloured-woolly underneath.

β *Great White Abele Tree, or Poplar*. Leaves somewhat

what lobed, tooth'd; lobes acute, expanding, white-woolly underneath.

2. *P. Tremula.* *Asp.* or *Trembling Poplar Tree.* Leaves roundish, tooth-angled, smooth on both sides. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Britain.
3. *P. Nigra.* *Black Poplar Tree.* Leaves smooth on both sides, pointed, serrated, triangularly spear-shaped, broad. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Britain.
4. *P. Dilatata.* *Lombardy,* or *Pe Poplar Tree.* Leaves smooth on both sides, pointed, serrated, triangularly diamond-form, diameter longer than the transverse angles. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Italy. Introduced in 1758 by the Earl of Rochfort.
5. *P. Balsamifera.* *Common Tacamahac Poplar Tree.* Leaves egg-shaped, serrated, white underneath; stipules resinous. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of North America and Siberia. Introduced in 1731.
6. *P. Candicans.* *Heart-leav'd Tacamahac Poplar Tree.* Leaves heart-shaped, sharp-pointed, white underneath, mostly three-nerved; stipules resinous; branches columnar. Flowers in March. ♀. Native of Canada. Introduced about 1772 by John Hope, M. D.
7. *P. Lævigata.* *Smooth Poplar Tree.* Leaves heart-shaped, three-nerved, smooth, glandular at the base, unequally serrated; petioles flatten'd; branches columnar. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1769 by the Duke of Northumberland.

8. *P. Monilifera*. *Canadian Poplar Tree*. Leaves somewhat heart-shaped, glandular at the base; serratures cartilagenous, hooked, hairy; nerves spreading; petioles flatten'd; branches columnar. Flowers in May. *h.* Native of Canada. Introduced about 1772 by John Hope, M. D.
9. *P. Græca*. *Athenian Poplar Tree*. Leaves heart-shaped, smooth, glandular at the base, remotely notched; petioles flatten'd; branches columnar. Flowers in March and April. *h.* Native of the islands of the Archipelago. Cultivated in 1779 by the Duke of Northumberland.
10. *P. Heterophylla*. *Various-leaved Poplar Tree*. Leaves heart-shaped, downy when young; base without glands; petioles rather columnar; branches columnar. Flowers in April and May. *h.* Native of Virginia and New York. Cultivated in 1765 by John Fothergill, M. D.
11. *P. Angulata*. *Carolina Poplar Tree*. Leaves heart-shaped, smooth; branches angular. Flowers in March. *h.* Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

379. ACER. (SP) Calyx five-cleft; corolla five-petaled; capsules two or three; seed one, with a wing.  
 (S) Calyx five-cleft; corolla five-petal'd.

1. *A. Tartaricum*. *Tartarian Maple*. Leaves heart-shaped, undivided, serrated; lobes indistinct; flowers in racemes. Flowers in May and June. *h.* Native of Tartary. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.



2. *A. Pseudo Platanus*. *Great Maple, or Sycamore*. Leaves five-lobed, unequally serrated; flowers in racemes. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
3. *A. Rubrum*. *Red-flower'd Maple*. Leaves five-lob'd, somewhat toothed, glaucous underneath; peduncles most simple, aggregate. Flowers in April and May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Virginia and Pensylvania. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.  
 Var.  $\alpha$  *coccineum*. *Scarlet-flower'd Maple*.  
 $\beta$  *pallidum*. *Pale-flower'd Maple*.
4. *A. Saccharinum*. *Sugar Maple*. Leaves five-parted, hand-shaped, sharp-tooth'd, downy underneath. Flowers in May.  $\gamma$ . Native of Pensylvania. Introduced in 1735 by Peter Collinson, Esq.
5. *A. Platanoides*. *Norway Maple*. Leaves five-lobed, sharp-pointed, sharp-toothed, smooth; flowers in corymbes. Flowers from May to July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Europe. Cultivated in 1724.  
 Var.  $\alpha$  *lobatum*. *Common Norway Maple*. Leaves lobed.  
 $\beta$  *laciniatum*. *Cut-leav'd Maple*. Leaves jagged.
6. *A. Montanum*. *Mountain Maple*. Leaves mostly five-lobed, acutely serrated; racemes compound; calyx hairy. Flowers in April.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1750 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.
7. *A. Pensylvanicum*. *Pensylvanian Maple*. Leaves three-lobed, sharply double-serrated, racemes simple; calyx smooth. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1755 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

8. *A. Campestre*. *Common Maple*. Leaves lobed, obtuse, end-nick'd. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *A. Opalus*. *Italian Maple*. Leaves roundish, five-lobed, slightly ferrated; capsules egg-shaped, smooth, rather upright. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of Italy and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.
10. *A. Monspesulanum*. *Montpelier Maple*. Leaves three-lobed, entire, smooth, annual. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
11. *A. Creticum*. *Cretan Maple*. Leaves three-lobed, entire, hairy, perennial. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.
12. *A. Negundo*. *Ash-leav'd Maple*. Leaves compound; flowers in racemes. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1688 by Bishop Compton.

380. DIOSPYRUS. (SP) Calyx four-cleft; corolla pitcher-form, four-cleft; style four-cleft; berry eight-seeded. (S) Calyx four-cleft; corolla pitcher-form, four-cleft.

1. *D. Lotus*. *European Date Plumb*. Surfaces of the leaves of different colours. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Italy and Barbary. Cultivated in 1597 by the Earl of Essex.

2. *D.*

2. *D. Virginiana*. *American Date Plumb.* Surfaces of the leaves the same colour. Flowers in June and July.  
 1. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1629.

### Order DIGYNIA.

381. *MÖHRINGIA*. Calyx four-leaved; petals four; capsule one-cell'd, four-valved.

1. *M. Muscota*. *Mossy Mähringia*. Flowers in June and July. 2. Native of the South of Europe. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

382. *CORYLUS*. (S) Catkin long, scales three-cleft, one-flower'd; corolla none. (P) Calyx two-leaved, torn; corolla none; nut egg-shaped.

1. *C. Avellana*. *Hazel Nut Tree*. Stipules egg-shaped; leaves roundish, heart-shaped, obtusely pointed; little branches hairy. Flowers in February and March. 1. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *sylvestris*. *Common Hazel Nut Tree*.

$\beta$  *alba*. *White Filbert Nut Tree*. Fruit small, white.

$\gamma$  *rubra*. *Red Filbert Nut Tree*. Fruit oblong, red.

$\delta$  *grandis*. *Cob Nut Tree*. Fruit round, large.

$\epsilon$  *glomerata*. *Cluster'd Nut Tree*. Nuts in clusters.

2. *C. Rostrata*. *American Cuckold Nut*. Stipules lance-shaped; leaves oblong, heart-shaped, acute; branches smooth; calyxes of the fruit with a beak. Flowers in March and April. 1. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1745 by Archibald Duke of Argyll.

3. *C.*



3. *C. Columna*. *Constantinople Hazel Nut Tree*. Stipules linear, acute. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Constantinople. Cultivated in 1665 by Mr. John Rea.

### Order TRIGYNIA.

383. **POLYGONUM**. Calyx none; corolla five-parted, calyx-like; seed one, three-corner'd.

§ (Stem shrubby.)

1. *P. Frutescens*. *Shrubby Polygonum*. Two calyx-leaflets, reflected. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

§ § (Flowers in a single spike.)

2. *P. Bistorta*. *Great Bistort*, or *Snake-weed*. Stem most simple; leaves egg-shaped, running along the petiole. Flowers from May to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

3. *P. Viviparum*. *Viviparous Polygonum*, or *Small Bistort*. Stem most simple; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers from May to September. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § § (Flowers with pistils two-cleft, or stamens less than eight.)

4. *P. Virginianum*. *Virginian Polygonum*. Flowers with five stamens; pistil deeply two-cleft; corolla four-cleft, unequal; leaves egg-shaped. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1640 by Mr. John Morrice.

5. *P. Lapathifolium*. *Pale-flower'd Polygonum*. Flowers with five stamens; pistils deeply two-cleft; stipules awnless; peduncles rugged; seeds depressed on all sides. Flowers in September. ☉. Native of England.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Pale-flower'd Polygonum*.  
 $\beta$  *Spotted stalk'd Polygonum*.
6. *P. Amphibium*. *Amphibious Polygonum*, or *Perficaria*. Flowers with five stamens; pistil deeply two-cleft; spike egg-shaped. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Britain.
7. *P. Ocreatum*. *Spear-leav'd Polygonum*. Flowers with five stamens, and three pistils; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in July. ☿. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Peter Simon Pallas, M. D.
8. *P. Hydropiper*. *Water Polygonum*, *Pepper*, or *Arsmart*. Flowers with six stamens; pistil deeply two-cleft; leaves lance-shaped; stipules mostly awnless. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Britain.
9. *P. Perficaria*. *Spotted Polygonum*, or *Perficaria*. Flowers with six stamens and two pistils; spikes egg-oblong; leaves lance-shaped; stipules fringed. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
10. *P. Minus*. *Creeping Polygonum*. Flowers with six stamens, and mostly one pistil; leaves linear-lance-shaped; stem creeping at the base. Flowers in September. ☉. Native of England.
11. *P. Orientale*. *Oriental Perficaria*. Flowers with seven stamens, and two pistils; leaves egg-shaped; stem erect;

erect; stipules shaggy, salver-form. Flowers from July to October. ☉. Native of the East Indies.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Oriental Red Persicaria*. Cultivated in 1707 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

$\beta$  *Oriental White Persicaria*. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur de Wevelinchoven.

12. *P. Pensylvanicum*. *Pensylvanian Persicaria*, or *Pale Arsmart*. Flowers with eight stamens, and two pistils; peduncles hispid; leaves lance-shaped; stipules awnless. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.

§ § § § (Flowers with eight stamens, and three pistils.)

13. *P. Maritimum*. *Sea Polygonum*, or *Knot-grass*. Flowers axillary; leaves oval-lance-shaped, ever-green; stem woody. Flowers in July. ☿. Native of England.

14. *P. Aviculare*. *Common Knot-grass*. Flowers axillary; leaves lance-shaped; stem trailing, herbaceous. Flowers from June to September. ☉. Native of Britain.

15. *P. Divaricatum*. *Divaricated Polygonum*. Flowers in racemes; leaves lance-shaped; stem divaricated, expanding. Flowers in July and August. ☿. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

§ § § § § (Leaves rather heart-shaped.)

16. *P. Sagittatum*. *Prickly Polygonum*. Leaves arrow-shaped; stem prickly. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

17. *P. Tartaricum*. *Tartarian Polygonum*. Leaves heart-arrow-shaped; stem without prickles; seeds somewhat tooth'd. Flowers in July and August. ☉.



Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

18. *P. Fagopyrum*. *Cultivated Polygonum*, or *Buck-wheat*. Leaves heart-arrow-shaped; stem nearly upright, unarm'd; sides of the seeds equal. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.

19. *P. Convolvulus*. *Black Polygonum*, or *Bind-weed*. Leaves heart-shaped; stem twining, angled; flowers obtuse. Flowers from May to September. ☉. Native of Britain.

20. *P. Scandens*. *Climbing Polygonum*. Leaves heart-shaped; stem upright, climbing. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

### Order TETRAGYNIA.

384. *ADOXA*. Calyx two-cleft, beneath; corolla four or five-cleft, above; berry four or five-cell'd, connected with the calyx.

1. *A. Moschatellina*. *Tuberous Moschatel*. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Britain.

385. *ELATINE*. Calyx four-leaved; petals four; capsule four-cell'd, four-valved, depresso'd.

1. *E. Alinastrum*. *Water-wort*. Leaves growing in whorls. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.

386. *PA-*

386. PARIS. Calyx four-leaved; petals four, narrower; berry four-cell'd.

1. P. Quadrifolia. *Herb Paris, True Love, or One-berry.* Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

387. MYRIOPHYLLUM. (S) Calyx four-leaved; corolla none; (P) Calyx four-leaved; corolla none; style none; seeds four, naked.

1. M. Spicatum. *Spiked Water Millfoil.* Flowers with stamens in an interrupted spike. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
2. M. Verticillatum. *Whorl'd Water Millfoil.* Flowers in whorls. Flowers in July.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

388. QUERCUS. (S) Calyx mostly five-cleft; corolla none; stamens five, eight, or ten; (P) Calyx one-leaved, entire, rough; corolla none; styles from two to five; seed egg-form.

1. Q. Phellos. *Willow-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves deciduous, lance-shaped, entire. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1724.

Var.  $\alpha$  viridis. *Common Willow-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves green on both sides.

$\beta$  sericea. *Dwarf Willow-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves silky underneath.

2. Q. Ilex. *Ever-green Oak-tree.* Leaves ever-green, lance-shaped, oblong, woolly underneath; calyxes fringed; anthers egg-shaped; bark entire. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1597 in Whitehall Garden.

$\gamma$  3

Var.

Var.  $\alpha$  integrifolia. *Common Ever-green Oak-tree.* Leaves lance-shaped, entire.

$\beta$  ferrata. *Saw-leaved Ever-green Oak-tree.* Leaves lance-shaped, ferrated.

$\gamma$  oblonga. *Long-leaved Ever-green Oak-tree.* Leaves egg-shaped, oblong, ferrated, tooth'd; teeth sharp-pointed.

3. Q. Gramuntia. *Holly-leaved Ever-green Oak-tree.* Leaves roundish-oval, heart-shaped at the base; indented-tooth'd, thorn-pointed, waved, woolly underneath; anthers roundish. Flowers in June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1730.

4. Q. Suber. *Cork-bark'd Oak, or Cork-tree.* Leaves evergreen, egg-shaped, oblong, woolly underneath, waved; bark chinky, spongy. Flowers in June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1699 by the Dutchess of Beaufort.

5. Q. Coccifera. *Kermes Oak-tree.* Leaves egg-shaped, heart-shaped at the base, thorn-tooth'd, smooth on both sides, waved. Flowers in May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

6. Q. Virens. *Live Oak-tree.* Leaves evergreen, leathery, lance-shaped, oblong, rather woolly underneath, undivided, indented. Flowers - - - -  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

7. Q. Primus. *Chestnut-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves deciduous, egg-elliptical, downy underneath, deeply tooth'd; teeth very broad, obtuse, nearly equal. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1730.

Var.



Var.  $\alpha$  lata. *Broad Chesnut-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves egg-shaped.

$\beta$  oblongata. *Long Chesnut-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves oblong.

8. Q. Aquatica. *Water Oak-tree.* Leaves annual, rather wedge-form, tapering towards the base, lobed, smooth. Flowers - - - - - 5. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

Var.  $\alpha$  cuneata. *Common Water Oak-tree.* Leaves wedge-shaped, somewhat lobed at top.

$\beta$  heterophylla. *Various-leaved Water Oak-tree.* Leaves wedge-shaped, oblong, acutely indented.

$\gamma$  elongata. *Long-leaved Water Oak-tree.* Leaves wedge-form, indistinctly indented, somewhat waved.

$\delta$  indivisa. *Entire-leaved Water Oak-tree.* Leaves wedge-shaped, oblong, nearly entire.

$\epsilon$  attenuata. *Narrow-leaved Water Oak-tree.* Leaves oblong, lance-shaped, somewhat wedge-form, sharp, slightly indented.

9. Q. Nigra. *Black Oak-tree.* Leaves annual, wedge-form, rather heart-shaped at the base, slightly lobed; lobes dilated. Flowers - - - - - 5. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

10. Q. Rubra. *Red, or Champion Oak-tree.* Leaves annual, smooth on both sides, bluntly indented; indentures divaricated; segments acute, bristle-dagger-pointed. Flowers in May. 5. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1691 by Bishop Compton.

Var.  $\alpha$  latifolia. *Common Champion Oak-tree.* Leaves broad; calyxes short, rather flat underneath.

$\beta$  coccinea. *Scarlet Oak-tree.* Leaves of middling size; calyxes pitcher-form.

- γ montana.* *Mountain Red Oak-tree.* Leaves small; calyxes short, flat underneath, with roundish glands.
11. Q. Discolor. *Downy-leaved Oak-tree.* Leaves annual, downy underneath, indented; indentures expanding; segments bristle-dagger-pointed. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of North America. Introduced in 1763 by Mr. Murdock Middleton.
12. Q. Alba. *White Oak-tree.* Leaves annual, wing-cleft; indentures narrow; segments oblong-linear, awnless. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1724.
13. Q. Esculus. *Italian, or Small Prickly-cup Oak-tree.* Leaves wing-cleft, downy underneath; segments lance-shaped, acute, the axillary ones thread-form, with oblong glands; surface of the calyx covered with prickles. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
14. Q. Robur. *British Oak-tree.* Leaves oblong, smooth, indented; lobes rounded, with oblong glands. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.
- Var. *α pedunculata.* *Female Oak-tree.* Fruit on long peduncles.
- β sessilis.* *Common Oak-tree.* Fruit nearly fitting.
- γ humilis.* *Dwarf Common Oak-tree.* Branches twiggy; fruit fitting. Native of the South of Europe.
15. Q. Ægilops. *Great Prickly-cup'd Oak-tree.* Leaves egg-oblong, woolly underneath, scallop'd; segments sharp-pointed; calyxes large, scaly, shaggy. Flowers - - - ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

16. Q. Cœ-

16. *Q. Cerris*. *Turkey Oak-tree*. Leaves oblong, lyre-shaped, wing-cleft, downy underneath; segments rather acute, axillary ones thread-form; surface of the calyx cover'd with branched prickles. Flowers in May.  
 ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

Var.  $\alpha$  frondosa. *Common Turkey Oak-tree*. Leaves egg-shaped, oblong, slightly indented, rather flat.

$\beta$  bullata. *Rough-leaved Turkey Oak-tree*. Leaves egg-oblong, slightly indented, blister'd.

$\gamma$  sinuata. *Narrow-leaved Turkish Oak-tree*. Leaves oblong, deeply indented; indentures unequal.

389. RHODIOLA. (S) Calyx four-parted; corolla four-petal'd; (P) Calyx four-parted; corolla none; nectaries four; capsules four, many-seeded.

1. *R. Rosea*. *Rose-root*. Flowers from May to July. ♀.  
 Native of Britain.



C L A S S IX.

ENNEANDRIA. Nine Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

1. (SP)

390. LAURUS. Calyx none; corolla resembling a calyx, six-parted.

Order DIGYNIA. Two Pistils.

1. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

391. MERCURIALIS. { (S) Calyx three-parted; cor. none; stamens from nine to twelve.  
(P) Calyx three-parted; cor. none; caps. two-grain'd.

Order TRIGYNIA. Three Pistils.

1. (SP)

392. RHEUM. Calyx none; corolla six-cleft; seed three-fided.

Order

## Order HEXAGYNIA.

## Six Pistils.

¶. (SP)

393. BUTOMUS. Calyx none; corolla six-petal'd.

¶. \*\*\* DIOECIA. (S) and (P) on distinct plants.

394. HYDROCHARIS. { (S) Calyx three-leaved; corolla  
three-petal'd.  
(P) Cal. three-leaved; cor. three-  
petal'd; capsule six-cell'd.

CLASS

C L A S S IX.

E N N E A N D R I A.

Order MONOGYNIA.

390. LAURUS. Calyx none; corolla calyx-like, six-parted; nectary with three glands and two bristles, furrounding the germ; interior filaments gland-bearing; drupe one-seeded.

1. L. Nobilis. *Common Sweet-bay*. Leaves vein'd, lance-shaped, perennial; flowers four cleft. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1562.

2. L. Benzoin. *Common Benjamin Tree*. Leaves without nerves, sharp at both ends, entire, annual. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1688 by Bishop Compton.

3. L. Sassafras. *Sassafras Tree*. Leaves entire, three-lobed. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated before 1633 by Mr. Wilmot.

Order DIGYNIA.

391. MERCURIALIS. ♂ Calyx three-parted; corolla none; stamens nine or twelve; anthers globular, in pairs;



pairs; (P) Calyx three-parted; cor. none; capsule two-grain'd, two-cell'd, one-seeded.

1. M. Perennis. *Dog's Mercury*. Stem most simple; leaves rugged. Flowers from May to October. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. M. Annua. *Annual Mercury*. Stem branched; leaves smooth; flowers in spikes. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
3. M. Tomentosa. *Woolly Mercury*. Stem rather shrubby; leaves woolly. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

### Order TRIGYNIA.

392. RHEUM. Calyx none; corolla six-cleft, permanent; seed one, three-sided.

1. R. Rhaponticum. *Rhapontic Rhubarb*. Leaves obtuse, smooth, widely indented at the base; veins beneath, rather hairy; petioles furrow'd above, edges rounded. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of Asia. Cultivated in 1629 by Mr. John Parkinson.
2. R. Undulatum. *Waved-leaved Rhubarb*. Leaves somewhat downy, waved; widely indented at the base; petioled, flat above, edges sharp. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of China and Siberia. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

3. R. Pal-

3. R. Palmatum. *Officinal Rhubarb*. Leaves hand-shaped, sharp-pointed, somewhat rugged; lowest indenture wide; petioles indistinctly furrow'd above, edges rounded. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of China. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. R. Compactum. *Thick-leaved Rhubarb*. Leaves mostly three-lobed, very obtuse, smooth, shining, toothed. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Tartary. Introduced in 1779 by Chevalier Thunberg.
5. R. Ribes. *Warted-leaved Rhubarb*. Leaves very obtuse, somewhat warted; veins beneath, prickly; petioles flat above, edges rounded. Flowers in - - - ♀. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1724 by James Sherard, M. D.
6. R. Hybridum. *False Rhubarb*. Leaves smooth above, rather hairy beneath; nearly three-lobed, sharp; lowest indenture narrow; petioles indistinctly furrow'd, edges rounded. Flowers in June. ♀. Cultivated in 1778 by John Fothergill, M. D.

### Order HEXAGYNIA.

393. BUTOMUS. Calyx none; corolla six-petal'd; capsules six, many-seeded.

1. B. Umbellatum. *Flowering Rush*. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

394. HYDROCHARIS. (S) Sheath of two leaves; calyx three-cleft; corolla three-petal'd; three interior filaments style-bearing; (P) Calyx three-cleft; corolla three-petal'd; capsule six-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. H. Morsus ranæ. *Frog's-bit*. Flowers in June. 2.  
Native of Britain.

CLASS



C L A S S X.

DECANDRIA. Ten Stamens.

Order MONOGYNIA. One Pistil.

1. (SP) *Flowers many-petal'd, irregular.*

- 395. SOPHORA. Cor. papilionaceous; legume with remote protuberances.
- 396. ANAGYRIS. Cor. papilionaceous; keel longer than the wings.
- 397. CERCIS. Cor. papilionaceous; nectary with glands, style-form, under the germ.
- 398. CASSIA. Corolla unequal; legume intercepted with isthmuses.
- 399. GUILANDIA. Cor. nearly equal; legume diamond-shaped.
- 400. DICTAMNUS. Corolla expanded; capsules five, connected.

1. (SP) *Flowers many-petal'd, equal.*

- 401. RUTA. Capsule five-cleft, five-cell'd, many-seeded.
- 402. TRIBULUS. Capsules five, connected, many-seeded.
- 403. ZYGOPHYLLUM. Capsule five-cell'd, many-seeded; nectary ten scales.
- 404. MONOTROPA. Calyx resembling a corolla, gibbous at the base.
- 405. CLETHRA. Stigmas of the pistil three; capsule many-seeded.

406. PY-

406. PYROLA. Anthers two-horn'd upwards; capsule many-seeded.  
 407. LEDUM. Corolla flat, five-parted; caps. many-seeded.  
 408. RHODORA. Corolla three-petal'd; calyx five-toothed.

1. (SP) *Flowers one-petal'd, equal.*

409. ANDROMEDA. Corolla bell-shaped, round; capsule five-cell'd.  
 410. RHODODENDRON. Corolla funnel-form; stamens declining; capsule five-cell'd.  
 411. KALMIA. Corolla with the border five-horn'd underneath.  
 412. EPIGÆA. Calyx, exterior one three-leaved, interior five.  
 413. GAULTERIA. Calyx, exterior one two-leaved, interior five-cleft.  
 414. ARBUTUS. Corolla egg-form, pellucid at the base.  
 415. STYRAX. Corolla funnel-form; drupe two-seeded.

## Order DIGYNIA.

1. (SP)

416. SCLERANTHUS. Cor. none; calyx five-cleft above; seeds two.  
 417. CHRYSOSPLENIUM. Cor. none; calyx above; capsule two-cell'd.  
 418. HYDRANGÆA. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. five-cleft.  
 419. SAXIFRAGA. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. five-parted.  
 420. TIARELLA. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. corolla-bearing.  
 421. MITELLA. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. corolla-bearing.  
 422. GYPSOPHYLLA. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. bell-shaped.

423. SAPONARIA. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. tubular, naked at the base.
424. DIANTHUS. Cor. five-petal'd; cal. tubular; scales at the base.

Order TRIGYNIA.      Three Pistils.

1. (SP)

425. *ARENARIA*. Capsule one-petal'd; petals entire.  
 426. *STELLARIA*. Capsule one-cell'd; petals two-parted.  
 427. *CUCUBALUS*. Capsule three-cell'd; petals two-cleft;  
     throat naked.  
 428. *SILENE*. Capsule three-cell'd; petals two-cleft; throat  
     crown'd.  
 429. *CHERLERIA*. Capsule three-cell'd; nectaries petal-like,  
     small.  
 430. *GARIDELLA*. Capsules distinct; petals calyx-like.

4. \*\*\*\* *POLYGAMIA MONOECIA*. (SP) and (S) or (P)  
on the same plant.

431. AILANTHUS. { (SP) Calyx five-parted; corolla five-petal'd; stamens two or three.  
(S) Calyx five-parted; corolla five-petal'd; stamens ten.  
(P) Calyx five-parted; corolla five-petal'd; germs three or five.

Order PENTAGYNIA.      Five Pistils.

1. (SP)

432. **COTYLEDON.** Capsules five, with nectaries at the base;  
corolla one-petal'd: 433. SE-



433. *SEDUM*. Capsules five, with nectaries at the base; corolla five-petal'd.
434. *PENTHORUM*. Capsule five-lobed; petals from none to five.
435. *SPERGULA*. Capsule one-cell'd; petals entire; calyx five-leaved.
436. *CERASTIUM*. Capsule one-cell'd; petals two-cleft; calyx five-leaved.
437. *AGROSTEMMA*. Capsule one-cell'd, oblong; calyx tubular, leathery.
438. *LYCHNIS*. Capsule five-cell'd, oblong; calyx tubular, membranous.
439. *OXALIS*. Capsule five-cell'd, angular; calyx five divisions, short.

¶. \*\*\* *DIOECIA*. (S) and (P) on two distinct plants.

440. *CORIARIA*. { (S) Calyx five-leaved; corolla five-petal'd.  
 (P) Calyx five-leaved; corolla five-petal'd; berry five-seeded.

C L A S S X.

D E C A N D R I A.

Order MONOGYNIA.

395. SOPHORA. Calyx five-tooth'd, gibbous on the upper side; corolla papilionaceous, with wings the length of the banner; pericarp a legume.

1. S. Tetraptera. *Winged-podded Sophora*. Leaves winged; leaflets from seventeen to nineteen, lance-shaped, oblong, rather hairy; legumes quadrangular. Flowers in May and June. *h.* Native of New Zealand. Introduced in 1772.
2. S. Microphylla. *Small-leaved Shrubby Sophora*. Leaves winged; leaflets from thirty-three to forty-one; inversely egg-shaped, rather hairy; legumes membranous, quadrangular; stem woody. Flowers in May and June. *h.* Native of New Zealand. Introduced in 1772.
3. S. Flavescens. *Siberian Sophora*. Leaves winged; leaflets numerous, oblong, smooth; stem herbaceous. Flowers - - - *γ.* Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1785 by Mr. John Bell.
4. S. Alopecuroides. *Fox-tail Sophora*. Leaves winged; leaflets numerous, hairy, oblong; stem herbaceous. Flowers

Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1732 by Mr. James Sherard.

5. *S. Japonica*. *Shining-leaved Sophora*. Leaves winged, numerous, egg-shaped, smooth; stem woody. Flowers - - -  $\delta$ . Native of Japan. Introduced in 1753 by Mr. James Gordon.
6. *S. Australis*. *Blue Sophora*. Leaves three-fold, nearly fitting, smooth; stipules sword-form. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Carolina. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. *S. Tinctoria*. *Dyer's Sophora*. Leaves three-fold, nearly fitting; leaflets inversely egg-shaped, smooth; stipules minute. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Barbadoes and Virginia. Cultivated in 1758 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. *S. Alba*. *White Sophora*. Leaves three-fold, petioled; leaflets elliptical, smooth; stipules nearly awl-shaped, short. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Virginia and Carolina. Introduced in 1724 by Mr. Mark Catesby.
9. *S. Lupinoides*. *Lupin-leaved Sophora*. Leaves three-fold, on petioles; leaflets oval, hairy. Flowers - - -  $\gamma$ . Native of Kamschatka. Introduced in 1776 by Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

396. ANAGYRIS. Corolla papilionaceous; banner shorter than the wings; pericarp a legume.

1. *A. Fœtida*. *Stinking Bean Trefoil*. Flowers in April and May.  $\delta$ . Native of Spain and Italy. Cultivated in 1750 by Mr. Hugh Morgan.



397. **CERCIS.** Calyx five-tooth'd, gibbous below; corolla papilionaceous; banner short, under the wings; pericarp a legume.

1. *C. Siliquastrum.* *European Judas-tree.* Leaves heart-shaped, orbicular, smooth. Flowers in May and June.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Native of the South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *C. Canadensis.* *American Judas-tree.* Leaves heart-shaped, hairy. Flowers in May and June.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1730.

398. **CASSIA.** Calyx five-leaved; petals five; three inferior anthers with beaks, three upper ones without; pericarp a legume.

1. *C. Marilandica.* *Maryland Cassia.* Leaves eight-pair'd, egg-shaped, oblong, equal; glands at the base of the petioles. Flowers from August to October.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1723 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

399. **GUILANDINA.** Calyx one-leaved, falver-shaped; petals inserted in the neck of the calyx, nearly equal; pericarp a legume.

1. *G. Dioica.* *Hardy Bonduc.* Without prickles; leaves doubly winged at the base, simply winged at the top. Flowers - - - -  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Native of Canada. Cultivated in 1748 by John Duke of Argyle.

400. **DICTAMNUS.** Calyx five-leaved; petals five, expanding; filaments sprinkled with glandular points; capsules five, join'd together.

1. *D. Al-*

1. D. Albus. *Fraxinella*. Flowers from May to July. ♀.  
Native of Germany, France, and Italy. Cultivated  
in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var. α *White Fraxinella*. With white flowers.  
β *Red Fraxinella*. With red flowers.

401. RUTA. Calyx five-parted; petals concave; receptacle furrowed with ten honey-bearing points; capsule lobed.

1. R. Graveolens. *Common Rue*. Leaves doubly compound; lateral flowers four-cleft. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1562.

2. R. Montana. *Mountain Rue*. Leaves more than doubly compound; segments linear; petals beardless. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

402. TRIBULUS. Calyx five-parted; petals five, expanding; style none; capsules five, gibbous, thorny, many-seeded.

1. T. Terrestris. *Small Caltrops*. Leaves mostly six-pair'd, almost equal; seeds four-horn'd. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

403. ZYGOPHYLLUM. Calyx five-leaved; petals five; nectary ten-leaved, covering the germ; capsule five-cell'd.

1. Z. Fabago. *Common Bean-caper*. Leaves one pair, on  
z 4 peti-

petioles; leaflets inversely egg-shaped; stem herbaceous. Flowers from July to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Syria. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

404. MONOTROPA. Calyx none; petals ten, the five exterior ones hollow, honey-bearing at the base; capsule five-valved.

1. M. Hypopithys. *Bird's Nest*. The terminal flower with ten stamens, lateral ones with only eight. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

405. CLETHRA. Calyx five-parted; petals five; stigma three-cleft; capsule three-cell'd, three-valved.

1. C. Alnifolia. *Alder-leaved Clethra*. Shrubby; leaves inversely egg-lance-shaped; racemes spike-form; calyx acute; bractes permanent. Flowers from August to October.  $\mathcal{H}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

Var.  $\alpha$  denudata. *Smooth Alder-leaved Clethra*. Leaves naked on both sides.

$\beta$  pubescens. *Woolly Alder-leaved Clethra*. Leaves woolly underneath.

2. C. Paniculata. *Panicled Clethra*. Shrubby; leaves lance-shaped, naked on both sides; flowers in a panicle. Flowers from August to October.  $\mathcal{H}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1770.

406. PYROLA. Calyx five-parted; petals five; capsule five-cell'd, gaping at the angles.

1. P. Rotundifolia. *Round-leaved Winter-green*. Stamens ascend-



ascending; style declining. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

2. P. Minor. *Lesser Winter-green*. Racemes scatter'd; stamens and style straight. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
3. P. Secunda. *Notched-leaved Winter-green*. Racemes lateral. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.
4. P. Umbellata. *Umbel'd Winter-green*. Peduncles umbel'd. Flowers - - - -  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1762 by John Bartram.
5. P. Maculata. *Spotted-leaved Winter-green*. Peduncles two-flower'd. Flowers in June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. P. Uniflora. *One-flower'd Winter-green*. Scape one-flower'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of the North of Europe. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

407. LEDUM. Calyx five-cleft; corolla flat, five-parted; capsule five-cell'd, gaping at the base.

1. L. Palustre. *Marsh Ledum*. Leaves linear; margin roll'd back; woolly underneath. Flowers in April and May.  $\beta$ . Native of the North of Europe. Introduced in 1762 by Mr. John Busch.

Var.  $\alpha$  erectum. *Common Marsh Ledum*. Stem two feet high, upright.

$\beta$  decumbens. *Dwarf Ledum*. Stem six inches high, drooping. Native of Hudson's Bay.

2. L. Latifolium. *Labrador Tea, or Broad-leaved Ledum*.  
Leaves

Leaves oblong, margin roll'd back, woolly underneath; flowers mostly with only five stamens. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Greenland, Hudson's Bay, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. Introduced in 1763 by Mr. Bennet.

3. *L. Buxifolium*. *Box-leaved Ledum*. Leaves egg-shaped, oblong, flat, smooth. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Carolina and New Jersey. Introduced in 1767 by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

408. RHODORA. Calyx five-toothed; corolla three-petal'd; stamens declining; capsule five-cell'd.

1. *R. Canadensis*. *Canadian Rhodora*. Flowers in April.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1767 by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

409. ANDROMEDA. Calyx five-parted; corolla egg-form; mouth five-cleft; capsule five-cell'd.

1. *A. Mariana*. *Oval-leaved Andromeda*. Peduncles aggregate, branched; corolla egg-form-cylindrical; leaves oblong, egg-shaped, most entire, deciduous. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced by Peter Collinson, Esq. in 1736.

Var.  $\alpha$  *ovalis*. *Common oval-leaved Andromeda*.

$\beta$  *oblonga*. *Oblong-leaved Andromeda*.

2. *A. Ferruginea*. *Rusty Andromeda*. Peduncles aggregate, axillary; corolla nearly globular; leaves elliptical, entire, with many scales beneath. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1776 by Mr. James Gordon.

3. *A. Po-*

3. *A. Polifolia.* *Marsh Andromeda.* Peduncles aggregate; corolla egg-form; leaves alternate, lance-shaped, roll'd back at the edges. Flowers from May to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America.  
Var.  $\alpha$  *latifolia.* *Broad-leaved Marsh Andromeda.* Leaves oblong; corolla egg-form, blush-colour'd; segments of the calyx egg-shaped, expanding, white, sometimes red at top.  
 $\beta$  *media.* *Common Marsh Andromeda, or Wild Rosemary.* Leaves lance-shaped; corolla oblong, egg-shaped, red; segments of the calyx large, erect. Native of Britain.  
 $\gamma$  *angustifolia.* *Narrow-leaved Marsh Andromeda.* Leaves linear, lance-shaped; segments of the calyx oblong, red. Native of Newfoundland and Labrador.
4. *A. Daboicia.* *Irish Heath, or Trailing Andromeda.* Racemes pointing one way; flowers four-cleft, egg-shaped; leaves alternate, lance-shaped, edges roll'd back. Flowers from July to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Ireland.
5. *A. Paniculata.* *Panicled Andromeda,* Racemes terminal, panicled; corolla roundish; leaves egg-shaped, mostly entire. Flowers in May and June.  $\gamma$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1748 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.
6. *A. Arborea.* *Tree Andromeda.* Panicles terminal; corolla somewhat downy; leaves elliptical, sharp-pointed, tooth'd. Flowers from July to September.  $\gamma$ . Native of Carolina and Virginia. Cultivated in 1752 by Mr. Philip Miller.
7. *A. Racemosa.* *Branching Andromeda.* Racemes terminal, simple, with bractes; corolla cylindrical; leaves oblong-



long-lance-shaped, serrated. Flowers in July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

8. A. Axillaris. *Notch'd-leaved Andromeda*. Racemes axillary, simple; corolla oblong; leaves egg-shaped, acute, finely serrated. Flowers from May to August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Carolina. Introduced in 1765.

9. A. Coriacea. *Thick-leaved Andromeda*. Racemes axillary, simple; leaves egg-shaped, entire, very glossy; branches three-fided. Flowers in July and August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1765.

10. A. Acuminata. *Acute-leaved Andromeda*. Racemes axillary, simple; leaves egg-lance-shaped, sharp-pointed, serrated. Flowers in August.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1765.

11. A. Calyculata. *Box-leaved Andromeda*. Peduncles solitary, axillary, pointing one way; bractes two-fold; leaves oval, scaly dotted, slightly serrated. Flowers from February to April.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Russia. Cultivated in 1748 by Archibald Duke of Argyle.

Var.  $\alpha$  ventricosa. *Globe-flower'd Box-leaved Andromeda*. Corolla globular; leaves oblong, lance-shaped.

$\beta$  latifolia. *Broad Box-leaved Andromeda*. Corolla oblong, cylindrical; leaves oblong-oval. Native of Newfoundland.

$\gamma$  angustifolia. *Narrow Box-leaved Andromeda*. Corolla oblong, oval; leaves oblong, lance-shaped. Native of North America and Siberia.

410. RHODODENDRON. Calyx five-parted; corolla mostly funnel-form; stamens declining; capsules five-cell'd.

1. R. Fer.

1. *R. Ferrugineus. Rusty-leaved Rhododendron.* Leaves smooth on the upper side, scurfy underneath; corolla funnel-form. Flowers from May to July.  $\text{h}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.
2. *R. Dauricum. Dotted-leaved Rhododendron.* Leaves smooth, dotted, naked; corolla wheel-shaped. Flowers - - -  $\text{h}$ . Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Antony Chamier, Esq.
3. *R. Hirsutum. Hairy Rhododendron.* Leaves fringed, naked; corolla funnel-form. Flowers in May and June.  $\text{h}$ . Native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria. Cultivated in 1739.
4. *R. Ponticum. Purple Rhododendron.* Leaves glossy, lance-shaped, smooth on both sides; racemes terminal. Flowers in May and June.  $\text{h}$ . Native of the Levant and Gibraltar. Introduced in 1763.
5. *R. Maximum. Broad-leaved Rhododendron.* Leaves glossy, oval-obtuse, vein'd; margin acute, reflected; peduncles one-flower'd. Flowers from June to August.  $\text{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

411. *KALMIA.* Calyx five-parted; corolla salver-form; border five-horn'd beneath; capsule five-cell'd.

1. *K. Latifolia. Broad-leaved Kalmia.* Leaves elliptical, egg-shaped, in threes, and scatter'd; corymbe terminal. Flowers from May to June.  $\text{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1734 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

2. *K. An-*

2. *K. Angustifolia*. *Narrow-leaved Kalmia*. Leaves lance-shaped; corymbe lateral. Flowers from May to June.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

Var.  $\alpha$  *rubra*. *Red-flower'd Narrow-leaved Kalmia*.

$\beta$  *carnea*. *Pale-flower'd Narrow-leaved Kalmia*.

3. *K. Glauca*. *Glaucous Kalmia*. Leaves opposite, oblong, polished, glaucous underneath; margin roll'd back; corymbes terminal; branches two-edged. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Newfoundland. Introduced in 1767.

412. *EPIGÆA*. Exterior calyx three-leaved; interior one five-parted; corolla falver-form; capsule five-cell'd.

1. *E. Repens*. *Creeping Epigæa*. Flowers from July to September.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Virginia and Canada. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

413. *GAULTERIA*. Exterior calyx two-leaved, interior one five-cleft; corolla egg-shaped; nectary with ten sharp points; capsule five-cell'd, cloth'd with the interior calyx, berry-like.

1. *G. Procumbens*. *Trailing Gaulteria*. Flowers in July.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1765 by Mr. Philip Miller.

414. *ARBUTUS*. Calyx five-parted; corolla egg-form, pellucid at the base; berry five-cell'd.

1. *A. Uncedo*. *Common Strawberry Tree*. Stem arborecent; leaves



leaves oblong-lance-shaped; panicles smooth, nodding; berry many-seeded. Flowers from September to December.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Ireland.

Var.  $\alpha$  alba. *Common White-flower'd Strawberry Tree*. Flowers single.

$\beta$  rubra. *Red-flower'd Strawberry Tree*. Flowers single.

$\gamma$  plena. *Double-flower'd Strawberry Tree*. Flowers double.

2. A. Andrachne. *Oriental Strawberry Tree*. Stem arborescent; leaves oval, entire, ferrated; panicles downy, upright. Flowers in March and April.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1724 by James Sheppard, M. D.

3. A. Alpina. *Alpine Arbutus*. Stems trailing; leaves wrinkled, ferrated; berries black. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.

4. A. Uva Ursi. *Trailing Arbutus, or Bear-berry*. Stems trailing; leaves entire; berries red. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of Britain.

5. A. Thymifolia. *Thyme-leaved Arbutus*. Stem trailing; leaves egg-shaped, acute, slightly ferrated, hispid underneath; flowers axillary; with only eight stamens. Flowers - - - - -  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Native of North America. Introduced about 1776 by Doctor Fothergill.

415. STYRAX. Calyx beneath; corolla funnel-form; drupe two-seeded.

1. S. Officinale. *Officinal Storax*. Leaves egg-shaped, downy underneath; racemes simple, shorter than the leaves.

leaves. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Italy and the Levant. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

2. *S. Grandifolium*. *Great-leaved Storax*. Leaves inversely egg-shaped, downy underneath; lower peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flower'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of South Carolina. Introduced in 1765.

3. *S. Lævigatum*. *Smooth Storax*. Leaves oblong, smooth on both sides; peduncles axillary, one-flower'd, solitary, two-fold. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of South Carolina. Introduced in 1765.

### Order DIGYNIA.

416. *SCLERANTHUS*. Calyx one-leaved; corolla none; seeds two, in the bottom of the calyx.

1. *S. Annuus*. *Annual Knawel*. Calyx open when the fruit is ripe. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. *S. Perennis*. *Perennial Knawel*. Calyx closed when the fruit is ripe. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.

417. *CHRYOSPLENIUM*. Calyx four or five-cleft, colour'd; corolla none; capsule two-beak'd, one-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. *C. Alternifolium*. *Alternate-leav'd Golden Saxifrage*. Leaves alter-

alternate. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *C. Oppositifolium*. *Opposite-leav'd Golden Saxifrage*. Leaves opposite. Flowers in April. ♀. Native of Britain.

418. **HYDRANGEA**. Capsule two-cell'd, two-beak'd, opening horizontally.

1. *H. Arborescens*. *Shrubby Hydrangea*. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Virginia. Introduced in 1736 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

419. **SAXIFRAGA**. Calyx five-parted; corolla five-petal'd; capsule two-beak'd, one-cell'd, many-seeded.

§ (Leaves undivided; stem almost naked.)

1. *S. Cotyledon*. *Pyramidal Saxifrage*. Root-leaves aggregate, tongue-shaped, with cartilaginous ferratures; stem paniced. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland and the Pyrenees. Cultivated in 1629.

Var.  $\alpha$  *media*. *Long-leav'd Pyramidal Saxifrage*. Leaves oblong, ferrated.

$\beta$  *minor*. *Round-leav'd Pyramidal Saxifrage*. Leaves roundish, ferrated.

2. *S. Mutata*. *Saffron-colour'd Saxifrage*. Root-leaves aggregate, tongue-shaped, with cartilaginous ferratures; stem racemed, leafy; calyx covered with clammy



hairs. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Switzerland. Cultivated by Mr. William Curtis before the year 1796.

3. *S. Pensylvanica*. *Pensylvanian Saxifrage*. Leaves lance-shaped, tooth'd; stem naked, paniced; flowers somewhat in heads. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

4. *S. Bryoides*. *Bryum Saxifrage*. Leaves fringed, bent upwards, tiled; stem nearly naked. Flowers - - - - ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1775 by the Doctors Pitcairn and Fothergill.

5. *S. Stellaris*. *Starry Saxifrage*, or *Kidney-wort*. Leaves ferrated; stem naked, branched; petals pointed. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

6. *S. Crassifolia*. *Thick-leaved Saxifrage*. Leaves oval, indented, obtuse, ferrated, petioled; stem naked; panicle conglomerated. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1765 by Daniel Charles Solander, L. L. D.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Thick oval-leaved Saxifrage*. Leaves oval.

$\beta$  *Thick heart-leaved Saxifrage*. Leaves heart-shaped, roundish.

7. *S. Nivalis*. *Snowy Saxifrage*, or *Sengreen*. Leaves inversely egg-shaped, notched, nearly sitting; stem naked; flowers collected in a roundish form. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

8. *S. Sarmentosa*. *China Saxifrage*. Leaves roundish, toothed, hairy; suckers creeping; two of the petals longest. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of China

China and Japan. Introduced in 1771 by Benjamin Torin, Esq.

9. *S. Umbrosa*. *London Pride*, or *None so pretty*. Leaves inversely egg-shaped, rather indented, notches cartilaginous; stem naked, panicled. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of England.
10. *S. Cunefolia*. *Wedge-leaved Saxifrage*. Leaves wedge-form, most obtuse, scallop'd; stem naked, panicled. Flowers in May. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.
11. *S. Geum*. *Kidney-leaved Saxifrage*. Leaves kidney-form, tooth'd; stem naked, panicled. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the Alps of Europe. Cultivated in 1629.

§ § (Leaves undivided; stem leafy.)

12. *S. Oppositifolia*. *Purple-flower'd Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves egg-shaped, opposite, tiled; upper ones fringed. Flowers in March and April. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *S. Aspera*. *Rough Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves lance-shaped, alternate, serrated, fringed; stem trailing. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.
14. *S. Hirculus*. *Marsh Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves lance-shaped, alternate, naked, unarm'd; stem erect. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.
15. *S. Aizoides*. *Yellow Mountain Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves  

2 A 2
linear,

linear, awl-shaped, scatter'd, naked, unarm'd; stem drooping. Flowers in August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of England.

16. *S. Rotundifolia*. *Round-leaved Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves kidney-shaped, tooth'd, petioled; stem panicle. Flowers in May and June.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Austria and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1597 by Mr. John Gerard.

§ § § (Leaves lobed; stem erect.)

17. *S. Granulata*. *White Saxifrage*, or *Sengreen*. Stem-leaves kidney-shaped, lobed; stem branched; root granulated. Flowers in May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Single White Saxifrage*, or *Sengreen*.  
 $\beta$  *Double White Saxifrage*.

18. *S. Geranioides*. *Crane's-bill-leaved Saxifrage*. Root-leaves kidney-shaped, five-lobed, many-cleft; stem-leaves linear; stem rather naked, branched. Flowers in April and May.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the Pyrenees. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

19. *S. Ajugifolia*. *Ajuga-leaved Saxifrage*. Root-leaves hand-shaped, five-parted; stem-leaves linear, undivided; stem ascending, many-flower'd. Flowers in June and July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of the South of France. Introduced in 1770 by Monsieur Richard.

20. *S. Tridactylites*. *Rue-leaved Saxifrage*, or *Whitlow-grass*. Stem-leaves wedge-form, three-cleft, alternate; stem erect, branched. Flowers in April.  $\odot$ . Native of Britain.

21. *S.*



21. *S. Petraea*. *Rock Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves hand-shaped, three-parted; segments mostly three-cleft; stem much branched, weak. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Norway and the Pyrenees. Cultivated in 1748 by Mr. Philip Miller.

22. *S. Cæspitosa*. *Matted Saxifrage*. Root-leaves aggregate, linear, entire, three-cleft; stem erect, rather naked; mostly two-flower'd. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.

§ § § (Leaves lobed; stems procumbent.)

23. *S. Hypnoides*. *Moss Saxifrage*. Stem-leaves linear, and three-cleft; suckers trailing. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of Britain.

420. **TIARELLA**. Calyx five-parted; corolla five-petal'd, inserted in the calyx; petals entire; capsule one-cell'd, two-valved; one valve largest.

1. *T. Cordifolia*. *Heart-leaved Tiarella*. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

421. **MITELLA**. Calyx five-cleft; corolla five-petal'd, inserted in the calyx; petals wing-cleft; capsule one-cell'd, two-valved; valves equal.

1. *M. Diphylla*. *Two-leaved Mitella*. Scape two-leaved. Flowers in April and May. ♀. Native of North America. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

422. GYPSOPHILA. Calyx one-leaved, bell-shaped, angular; petals five, egg-shaped, fitting; capsule globular, one-cell'd.

1. G. Repens. *Creeping Gypsophila*. Leaves lance-shaped; stamens shorter than the end-nick'd corolla. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Siberia, Austria, and Switzerland. Introduced in 1774 by Monsieur Richard.
2. G. Prostrata. *Trailing Gypsophila*. Leaves lance-shaped, polished; stems diffuse; styles longer than the bell-shaped corolla. Flowers from June to September. ♀. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
3. G. Paniculata. *Panicled Gypsophila*. Leaves linear, lance-shaped, lower ones rugged; stamens minute; style longer than the corolla. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Siberia and Hungary. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. G. Viscosa. *Clammy Gypsophila*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped, polish'd, heart-shaped-stem-clasping at the base; branches clammy between the knots; petals indented. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced in 1773 by Mr. William Forsyth.
5. G. Altissima. *Upright Gypsophila*. Leaves lance-shaped, mostly three-nerved; stem upright. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1777 by Abbé Nolin.
6. G. Struthium. *Shrubby Gypsophila*. Leaves linear, fleshy, axillary; leaves crowded, columnar. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1774 by Monsieur Richard.

7. G.

7. *G. Fastigiata*. *Triangular-leaved Gypsophila*. Leaves lance-shaped, linear, slightly three-angled, polished, obtuse, pointing one way. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Sweden and Germany. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
8. *G. Perfoliata*. *Perfoliate Gypsophila*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped, half-stem-clasping. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Spain and the Levant. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Perfoliate Gypsophila*.  
 $\beta$  *Woolly Gypsophila*. Leaves lance-shaped, mostly three-nerved, woolly.
9. *G. Muralis*. *Wall Gypsophila*. Leaves linear, flat; calyx leafless; stem two-forked; petals notched. Flowers from June to October.  $\sigma$ . Native of Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland. Introduced in 1773 by the Rev. John Lightfoot, M. A.
10. *G. Saxifraga*. *Small Gypsophila*. Leaves linear; calyx angular, with four scales; corolla end-nick'd. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Austria, France, and Switzerland. Introduced in 1774 by Monsieur Richard.

423. SAPONARIA. Calyx one-leaved, tubular, naked at the base; petals five, with claws; capsule oblong, one-cell'd.

1. *S. Officinalis*. *Soap-wort*. Calyx cylindrical; leaves egg-lance-shaped. Flowers from July to October.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *lævis*. *Common Soap-wort*.

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$\beta$  *plena*.



$\beta$  plena. *Double-flower'd Soap-wort.*

$\gamma$  hybrida. *Hollow-leaved Soap-wort.*

2. *S. Vaccaria. Perfoliate Soap-wort.* Calyx pyramidal, five-angled; leaves egg-shaped, pointed, fitting. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Germany and France. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.
3. *S. Porrigens. Hairy Soap-wort.* Calyx cylindrical, hairy; branches divaricated; fruit drooping. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced in 1777 by Abbé Nolin.
4. *S. Ocymoides. Basil-leaved Soap-wort.* Calyx cylindrical, downy; stems two-fork'd, trailing. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Italy, France, and Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.
5. *S. Orientalis. Small annual Soap-wort.* Calyx cylindrical, downy; stem two-forked, erect. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

424. **DIANTHUS.** Calyx cylindrical, one-leaved, with four scales at the base; petals five, with claws; capsule cylindrical, one-cell'd.

§ (Flowers aggregate.)

1. *D. Barbatus. Sweet-William Pink.* Flowers aggregate, cluster'd; scales of the calyx egg-awl-shaped, equaling the tube; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers in June  
and

and July. ♀. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Common Sweet-William Pink.*

$\beta$  *Double Sweet-William Pink.*

2. *D. Carthusianorum.* *Carthusian Pink.* Flowers somewhat aggregate; scales of the calyx egg-shaped, awn'd, nearly as long as the tube; leaves linear, with three nerves. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Italy and Germany. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.

3. *D. Ferrugineus.* *Rusty Pink.* Flowers aggregate; petals two-cleft; segments three-tooth'd. Flowers in July and August. ♂. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1756 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. *D. Armeria.* *Deptford Pink.* Flowers aggregate, clustered; scales of the calyx lance-shaped, downy, as long as the tube. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

5. *D. Prolifera.* *Proliferous Pink.* Flowers aggregate, in heads; scales of the calyx egg-shaped, obtuse, awnless, longer than the tube. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of England.

§ § (Flowers solitary, many on the same stem.)

6. *D. Caryophyllus.* *Clove-pink, or July-flower.* Flowers solitary; scales of the calyx somewhat egg-shaped, short; corolla notched. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of England.

Var.  $\alpha$  *simplex.* *Common Clove Pink.*

$\beta$  *maximus.* *Common Carnation.* Red and variegated.

7. *D.*

7. *D. Deltoides*. *Maiden Pink*. Flowers solitary; scales of the calyx lance-shaped, two-fold; corolla notched. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.
8. *D. Glaucus*. *Mountain Pink*. Scales of the calyx lance-shaped, four-fold, short; corolla notched. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.
9. *D. Chinenfis*. *China Pink*. Flowers solitary; scales of the calyx awl-shaped, expanding, equalling the tube; corolla notched. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of China. Cultivated before 1719.
10. *D. Superbus*. *Superb Pink*. Flowers paniced; scales of the calyx short, sharp-pointed; corolla many-cleft, capillary; stem erect. Flowers from July to September. ♂. Native of France, Germany, and Denmark. Cultivated in 1629.
11. *D. Plumarius*. *Feather'd Pink*. Flowers solitary; scales of the calyx somewhat egg-shaped, most short; corolla many-cleft, throat hairy. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Europe and North America. Cultivated in 1629.
- § § § (Stem mostly one-flower'd, herbaceous.)
12. *D. Arenarius*. *Sand Pink*. Scales of the calyx egg-shaped, obtuse; corolla many-cleft; leaves linear. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *D. Virgineus*. *Upright Pink*. Scales of the calyx most short; corolla notched; leaves awl-shaped. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of the South of France, and Austria. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.



§ § § § (Shrubby.)

14. *D. Pungens*. *Pungent Pink*. Stem somewhat shrubby; leaves linear, awl-shaped petals entire. Flowers from August to October. ♀. Native of Spain. Introduced in 1781 by Monsieur Thouin.

## Order TRIGYNIA.

425. *ARENARIA*. Calyx five-leaved, expanding; petals five, entire; capsule one-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. *A. Peploides*. *Sea Sandwort*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute fleshy. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Britain.
2. *A. Tetraquetra*. *Square Sandwort*. Leaves egg-shaped, keel'd, bent downwards; four-ways-tiled. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of the Pyrenean Mountains. Introduced in 1776 by Casimir Gomez Ortega, M.D.
3. *A. Trinerva*. *Plantain-leav'd Sandwort*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute, petioled, three-nerved. Flowers in May. ☉. Native of Britain.
4. *A. Ciliata*. *Ciliated Sandwort*. Leaves egg-shaped, acute, nerved, fringed. Flowers from March to August. ♂. Native of Iceland. Introduced in 1773 by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.
5. *A. Balearica*. *Balearic Sandwort*. Leaves egg-shaped, shining, rather fleshy; stem creeping; peduncles one-flower'd. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native

Native of the Balearic Islands. Introduced in 1787 by Monsieur Cels.

6. *A. Serpyllifolia*. *Thyme-leav'd Sandwort*. Leaves somewhat egg-shaped, sitting; corolla shorter than the calyx. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.
7. *A. Rubra*. *Red Sandwort*, *Purple Chickweed*, or *Spurrey*. Leaves thread-form; stipules membranous, sheathy. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Britain.  
Var.  $\alpha$  *campestris*. *Common Purple Chickweed*, or *Spurrey*.  
 $\beta$  *marina*. *Red Sea Sandwort*, or *Spurrey*.
8. *A. Media*. *Downy Sandwort*. Leaves linear, fleshy; stipules membranous. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.
9. *A. Saxatilis*. *Mountain Sandwort*. Leaves awl-shaped; flowers in panicles; leaves of the calyx egg-shaped, blunt. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
10. *A. Verna*. *Spring Sandwort*. Leaves awl-shaped, stem paniced; calyxes sharp-pointed, scored. Flowers from May to August. ♀. Native of England.
11. *A. Tenuifolia*. *Fine-leav'd Sandwort*. Leaves awl-shaped; stem paniced; capsules erect; petals shorter than the calyx, lance-shaped. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
12. *A. Laricifolia*. *Larch-leav'd Sandwort*. Leaves bristle-form; stem nearly naked above; calyx somewhat shaggy. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of Britain.
13. *A. Striata*. *Striated Sandwort*. Leaves linear, erect, pressed

pressed to the stem; calyx oblong, scored. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Switzerland. Introduced in 1768 by Professor de Saussure.

14. *A. Fasciculata*. *Cluster-flowering Sandwort*. Leaves awl-shaped; stem erect, stiff; flowers clustered; petals most short. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Austria and the South of France. Introduced in 1787 by Mr. Zier.

426. *STELLARIA*. Calyx five-leaved, expanding; petals five, two-parted; capsule one-cell'd, many-seeded.

1. *S. Nemorum*. *Broad-leav'd Stichwort*. Leaves heart-shaped, petioled; panicle with peduncles branchy. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of Britain.

2. *S. Dichotoma*. *Forked Stichwort*. Leaves egg-shaped, sitting; stem two-forked; flowers solitary; fruit-bearing peduncles reflected. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Siberia. Introduced about the year 1774.

3. *S. Holostea*. *Great Stichwort*. Leaves lance-shaped, finely serrated; petals two-cleft. Flowers from April to June. ♀. Native of Britain.

4. *S. Gramminea*. *Grass-leav'd Stichwort*. Leaves linear, most entire; flowers paniced. Flowers in April and June. ♀. Native of Britain.

427. *CUCUBALUS*. Calyx inflated; petals five, with claws; corolla without any crown at the throat; capsule three-cell'd.

1. *C.*



1. *C. Bacciferus*. *Berry-bearing Campion*. Calyx bell-shaped; petals distant; pericarp colour'd; branches divaricated. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.
2. *C. Behen*. *Bladder Campion*. Calyx somewhat globular, smooth, with a net-work of veins; capsules three-cell'd; corolla almost naked. Flowers from May to September. ♀. Native of Britain.  
 Var. α *Common Bladder Campion*.  
 β *Sea Bladder Campion*.
3. *C. Viscosus*. *Clammy Campion*. Flowers lateral, bending every way; stem undivided; leaves reflected at their base. Flowers in July. ♂. Native of the Levant. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
4. *C. Stellatus*. *Four-leaved Campion*. Leaves four-fold. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
5. *C. Italicus*. *Italian Campion*. Petals half two-cleft; calyx club-form; panicle two-fork'd; fructification declining; stem erect. Flowers in May and June. ♂. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.
6. *C. Tartaricus*. *Hyssop-leav'd Campion*. Petals two-parted; flowers bending, pointing one way; peduncles opposite, solitary, erect; stem most simple. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Russia. Introduced about 1772.
7. *C. Sibiricus*. *Siberian Campion*. Petals end-nick'd; flowers mostly in whorls; whorls umbel'd, leafless.  
 Flowers

Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1773 by Chevalier Murray.

8. *C. Catholicus*. *Panicked Champion*. Petals two-parted; flowers panicked; stamens long; leaves lance egg-shaped. Flowers in August and September. ♀. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1711 in Chelsea Garden.
9. *C. Otites*. *Spanish Champion*, or *Catch-fly*. Ⓢ and Ⓟ on distinct plants; petals linear, undivided. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.

428. *SILENE*. Calyx distended; petals five, with claws, crowned at the throat; capsule three-cell'd.

§ (Flowers lateral, solitary.)

1. *S. Anglica*. *English Catch-fly*. Shaggy; petals most entire; fruit reflected; peduncles alternate. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.
2. *S. Lusitanica*. *Portugal Catch-fly*. Shaggy; petals toothed; flowers erect; fruit divaricated, reflected, alternate. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
3. *S. Quinque vulnere*. *Variegated Catch-fly*, or *Mountain Lychnis*. Petals most entire, roundish; fruit erect, alternate. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.
4. *S. Nocturna*. *Spiked Night-flowering Catch-fly*. Flowers in spikes, alternate, pointing one way; petals two-cleft.

cleft. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of France and Spain. Cultivated in 1683 by Mr. James Sutherland.

§ § (Flowers lateral, crowded.)

5. *S. Nutans*. *Nottingham Catch-fly*. Petals two-cleft; flowers pointing one way, drooping; panicle nodding. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of England.

6. *S. Amæna*. *Sea Campion*, or *Catch-fly*. Petals two-cleft; crown rather join'd; flowers pointing one way; peduncles opposite, three-flower'd; branches alternate. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.

7. *S. Fruticosa*. *Shrubby Catch-fly*. Petals two-cleft; stem shrubby; leaves broad, lance-shaped; panicle three-forked. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Germany and Sicily. Cultivated in 1683.

8. *S. Viridiflora*. *Green-flower'd Catch-fly*. Petals half-two-cleft; leaves egg-shaped, somewhat rugged, acute; panicle elongated, nearly leafless. Flowers in June and July. ♂. Native of Portugal and Spain. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

§ § § (Flowers from the fork of the stem.)

9. *S. Conoidea*. *Corn Catch-fly*. Calyx inclosing the fruit, globular, pointed, with thirty scores; leaves smooth; petals entire. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of England.

10. *S. Conica*. *Conic Catch-fly*. Calyx inclosing the fruit, conical, with thirty scores; leaves soft; petals two-cleft. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of France



France and Spain. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

11. *S. Pendula*. *Pendulous Catch-fly*. Calyx inclosing the fruit, inflated, pendulous, with ten rugged angles. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of Candia and Sicily. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
12. *S. Noctiflora*. *Forked Night-flowering Catch-fly*. Calyxes ten-angled, teeth as long as the tube; stem two-forked; petals two-cleft. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.
13. *S. Anthirrhina*. *Snap-dragon-leaved Catch-fly*. Leaves lance-shaped, somewhat fringed; peduncles three-cleft; petals end-nick'd; calyx egg-form. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of Virginia and Carolina. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
14. *S. Inaperta*. *Small-flower'd Catch-fly*. Stem two-fork'd, panicled; calyx polish'd; petals very short, end-nick'd; leaves smooth, lance-shaped. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Madeira. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.
15. *S. Portensis*. *Oporto Catch-fly*. Stem two-forked, panicled; calyx scored; petals two-cleft; leaves linear. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Portugal. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.
16. *S. Cretica*. *Daisy-leaved Catch-fly*. Stem erect, polished; calyx erect, ten-angled, furrow'd; petals two-cleft. Flowers from June to August. ☉. Native of Candia. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

17. *S. Armeria*. *Lobel's Catch-fly*. Flowers in flat-top'd bundles; upper leaves heart-shaped, smooth; petals entire. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of England.
- Var.  $\alpha$  *Lobel's Red Catch-fly*.  
 $\beta$  *Lobel's White Catch-fly*.
18. *S. Orchidea*. *Orchis-flower'd Catch-fly*. Petals two-lobed, border with an awl-shaped process on each side, enlarging; leaves polish'd, lower ones roundish, spatula-shaped; petioles fringed. Flowers in May and June. ☉. Native of the Levant. Introduced in 1781 by P. M. A. Brouffonet, M. D.
19. *S. Alpestris*. *Austrian Catch-fly*. Petals four-toothed; stem two-fork'd; capsules egg-oblong; leaves linear-lance-shaped, smooth, erect; peduncles clammy. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Austria. Introduced in 1774 by Joseph Nicholas de Jacquin, M. D.
20. *S. Rupestris*. *Rock Catch-fly*. Flowers erect; petals end-nick'd; calyx columnar; leaves lance-shaped. Flowers from June to August. ♂. Native of Sweden and Switzerland. Introduced in 1771 by Monsieur Richard.
21. *S. Saxifraga*. *Saxifrage Catch-fly*. Stems mostly one-flower'd; peduncles as long as the stems; some of the flowers with only pistils; petals two-cleft. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of France and Italy. Introduced in 1772 by Monsieur Richard.
22. *S. Vallesia*. *Woolly-leaved Catch-fly*. Stems mostly one-flower'd, decumbent; leaves lance-shaped, woolly,  
the

the length of the calyx. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of the Alps of Switzerland. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

23. *S. Acaulis*. *Dwarf Catch-fly*. Stem depressed; petals end-nick'd. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

429. **CHERLERIA**. Calyx five-leaved; nectaries five, two-cleft, petal-like; anthers alternately fertile; capsule one-cell'd, three-valved, three-seeded.

1. *C. Sedoides*. *Stone-crop Cherleria*. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Scotland.

430. **GARIDELLA**. Calyx five-leaved, petal-like; nectaries five, two-lip'd, two-cleft; capsules three, connected, many-seeded.

1. *G. Nigellastrum*. *Fennel-leaved Garidella*. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1748.

431. **ALIANTHUS**. All the flowers with calyx five-parted, and corolla five-petal'd: (S) stamens ten: (P) germs three or five; styles lateral; pericarps membranous, one-seeded: (SP) stamens two or three; germs from three to five.

1. *A. Glanduloso*. *Tall Alianthus*. Leaves winged; leaflets oblong, pointed, roundish and tooth'd at the base. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of China. Introduced about the year 1751 by Father D'Incarville.



## Order PENTAGYNIA.

432. COTYLEDON. Calyx five-cleft; corolla one-petal'd; five nectar-bearing scales at the base of the germs; capsules five.

1. C. Umbilicus. *Common Navel-wort, or Wall Penny-wort.* Leaves on central petioles; stems rather simple; flowers pendent; bractes entire. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

2. C. Lutea. *Yellow Navel-wort, or Wall Penny-wort.* Leaves on central petioles, notched; stem rather simple; flowers erect; bractes toothed. Flowers in June and July.  $\gamma$ . Native of England.

433. SEDUM. Calyx five-cleft; corolla five-petal'd; five nectar-bearing scales at the base of the germs; capsules five.

§ (Leaves flat.)

1. S. Telephium. *Common Orpine.* Leaves nearly flat, serrated; corymbe leafy; stem erect. Flowers in July and August.  $\gamma$ . Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  album. *Small common White Orpine.*

$\beta$  maximum. *Great White Orpine.*

$\gamma$  purpureum. *Great Purple Orpine.*

$\delta$  purpureum minimum. *Small Purple Orpine.*  $\beta$  et  $\delta$  are natives of Portugal.

2. S. Anacampferos. *Ever-green Orpine.* Leaves wedge-shaped, tapering towards the base, nearly fitting; stems

Stems decumbent; flowers in corymbes. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of the South of France. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

3. *S. Aizoon*. *Yellow Stone-crop*. Leaves lance-shaped, serrated; stem erect; cymes sitting, terminal. Flowers from July to September. ♀. Native of Siberia: Cultivated in 1759.

4. *S. Hybridum*: *Germander-leaved Stone-crop*. Leaves wedge-form, concave, rather toothed, aggregate; branches creeping; cymes terminal. Flowers in May and June. ♀. Native of Siberia. Cultivated in 1766 by Peter Collinson, Esq.

5. *S. Populifolium*. *Poplar-leaved Stone-crop*. Leaves heart-shaped, tooth'd, petioled; corymbes terminal. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Siberia. Introduced in 1780 by Simon Pallas, M. D.

6. *S. Stellatum*. *Starry Stone-crop*. Leaves nearly flat, angled; flowers lateral, sitting, solitary. Flowers in June and July. ☉. Native of France and Italy. Cultivated in 1739 in Chelsea Garden.

7. *S. Cepæa*. *Purflane Stone-crop*. Stem branchy; flowers paniced. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of France and Switzerland. Cultivated in 1640.

§ § (Leaves columnar.)

8. *S. Dafyphyllum*. *Round-leaved Stone-crop*. Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, obtuse; stem weak; flowers scattered. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.

9. *S. Reflexum*. *Reflex-leaved Stone-crop*. Leaves awl-shaped,

ed, scattered, loose at the base; lower ones recurved.  
Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Great Reflex-leaved Stone-crop.*

$\beta$  *Small Reflex-leaved Stone-crop.*

10. *S. Virens.* *Green Stone-crop.* Leaves awl-shaped, scattered, loose at the base; flowers in cymes; petals half as long again as the calyx. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Portugal. Introduced in 1774 by Messrs. Kennedy and Lee.

11. *S. Rupestre.* *Rock Stone-crop.* Leaves awl-shaped, scattered, loose at the base, glaucous; flowers in cymes; petals twice as long as the calyx. Flowers in August. ♀. Native of England.

12. *S. Hispanicum.* *Spanish Stone-crop.* Leaves linear, columnar-hollow'd, scatter'd; cymes expanding; flowers six-petal'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1732 by James Sherard, M. D.

13. *S. Album.* *White Stone-crop.* Leaves oblong, obtuse, nearly columnar, fitting, expanding; cyme branched. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

14. *S. Acre.* *Wall Stone-crop, or Pepper.* Leaves rather egg-shaped, connected, closely tiled, fitting, gibbous, nearly erect, alternate; cyme three-cleft. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

15. *S. Sexangular.* *Six-angled Stone-crop.* Leaves rather egg-shaped, connected, fitting, gibbous, nearly erect, tiled in six rows. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of England.

16. *S.*



16. *S. Anglicum*. *English Stone-crop*. Leaves rather egg-shaped, connected, sitting, gibbous, alternate; cymes branched, two-cleft. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of England.
17. *S. Annuum*. *Annual Stone-crop*. Stem erect, solitary, annual; leaves egg-shaped, sitting, gibbous, alternate; cymes recurved. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of the North of Europe. Cultivated in 1768.
18. *S. Villosum*. *Hairy Stone-crop*. Stem erect; leaves nearly flat, and together with the peduncles rather hairy. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.

434. PENTHORUM. Calyx five-cleft; petals from none to five; capsule five-thorn'd, five-cell'd.

1. *P. Sedoides*. *American Penthorum*. Flowers in July and August. ♀. Native of Virginia. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

435. SPERGULA. Calyx five-leaved; petals five, entire; capsule egg-form, one-cell'd, five-valved.

1. *S. Arvensis*. *Corn Spurrey*. Leaves whorl'd; flowers with ten stamens. Flowers in August. ☉. Native of Britain.
2. *S. Pentandria*. *Small Spurrey*. Leaves whorl'd; flowers with five stamens. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of England.
3. *S. Nodosa*. *Knotted Spurrey*. Leaves awl-shaped, opposite,

site, polished; stems simple. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

4. *S. Saginoides*. *Pearl-wort Spurrey*. Leaves opposite, linear, polished; peduncles solitary, most long. Flowers from June to August. ♀. Native of England.

436. **CERASTIUM**. Calyx five-leaved; petals two-cleft; capsule one-cell'd, gaping at top.

8

§ (Capsules oblong.)

1. *C. Perfoliatum*. *Perfoliate Cerastium*. Leaves perfoliate. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Greece. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

2. *C. Vulgatum*. *Common Cerastium*, or *Mouse-ear Chick-weed*. Leaves egg-shaped; petals equalling the calyx; stems diffuse. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.

3. *C. Viscosum*. *Clammy Cerastium*. Upright, downy, clammy. Flowers in April and May. ☉. Native of Britain.

4. *C. Semidecandrum*. *Least Cerastium*, or *Mouse-ear Chick-weed*. Flowers with only five stamens; petals end-nick'd. Flowers in April. ☉. Native of Britain.

5. *C. Arvense*. *Corn Cerastium*, or *Mouse-ear Chick-weed*. Leaves linear, lance-shaped, obtuse, smooth; corolla larger than the calyx. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of Britain.

6. *C. Dichotomum*. *Forked Cerastium*. Leaves lance-shaped;

ed; stem two-forked, most branched; capsules upright. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1731 by Mr. Philip Miller.

7. *C. Alpinum*. *Alpine Mouse-ear Chick-weed*. Leaves egg-lance-shaped; stem divided. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Britain.

§ § (Capsules nearly globular.)

8. *C. Repens*. *Creeping Ceraftium*. Leaves lance-shaped; peduncles branched. Flowers from May to July. ♀. Native of France and Italy. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Philip Miller.

9. *C. Aquaticum*. *Water Ceraftium*. Leaves heart-shaped, sitting; flowers solitary; fruit pendent. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Britain.

10. *C. Dioicum*. *Spanish Ceraftium*. Shaggy, clammy; leaves lance-shaped; (S) and (P) on distinct plants; petals three times longer than the calyx. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of Spain. Cultivated in 1766 in Oxford Garden.

11. *C. Latifolium*. *Mountain, or Broad-leaved Ceraftium*. Leaves egg-shaped, rather woolly; branches mostly one-flower'd. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Britain.

12. *C. Tomentosum*. *White Ceraftium*. Leaves oblong, woolly; peduncles branched. Flowers in June. ♀. Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1759.



437. AGROSTEMMA. Calyx one-leaved, leathery ; petals five, with claws ; border obtuse, undivided ; capsule one-cell'd.

1. A. Githago. *Corn Rose Champion*, or *Cockle*. Shaggy ; calyx equalling the corolla ; petals entire, naked. Flowers in June. ☉. Native of Britain.

2. A. Coronaria. *Common Rose Champion*. Woolly ; leaves egg-lance-shaped ; petals end-nick'd ; crown ferrated. Flowers from June to September. ♂. Native of Italy. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.

Var.  $\alpha$  *Red Rose Champion*.  
 $\beta$  *White Rose Champion*.  
 $\gamma$  *Double Rose Champion*.

3. A. Flos Jovis. *Umbel'd Rose Champion*. Woolly ; petals end-nick'd. Flowers in July. ♀. Native of Switzerland and Germany. Cultivated in 1726 by Mr. Philip Miller.

4. A. Cœli Rosa. *Smooth-leaved Rose Champion*. Smooth ; leaves linear-lance-shaped ; petals end-nick'd, crowned. Flowers in July and August. ☉. Native of Sicily and the Levant. Cultivated in 1739 by Mr. Philip Miller.

438. LYCHNIS. Calyx one-leaved, oblong, polish'd ; petals five, with claws ; border nearly two-cleft ; capsule five-cell'd.

1. L. Chalcedonica. *Scarlet Lychnis*. Flowers clustered, level-top'd. Flowers in June and July. ♀. Native of Russia. Cultivated in 1596 by Mr. John Gerard.  
 Var.

- Var.  $\alpha$     *Single-flower'd Scarlet Lychnis.*  
            $\beta$     *Single-flower'd Blush Lychnis.*  
            $\gamma$     *Double-flower'd Scarlet Lychnis.*

2. *L. Flos-cuculi.* *Meadow Lychnis, or Cuckow Flower.* Petals four-cleft; fruit roundish. Flowers from June to September.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

- Var.  $\alpha$     *Single Red-flower'd Meadow Lychnis.*  
            $\beta$     *Single White-flower'd Meadow Lychnis.*  
            $\gamma$     *Double Red-flower'd Meadow Lychnis.* Stem upright; calyx acutely scored; petals jagged.

3. *L. Quadridentata.* *Four-tooth'd Lychnis.* Petals four-tooth'd; stem two-forked; leaves smooth, recurved. Flowers in July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Austria. Introduced in 1791.

4. *L. Viscaria.* *Viscous Catch-fly.* Petals mostly entire. Flowers from May to July.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

- Var.  $\alpha$     *Single-flower'd Viscous Catch-fly.*  
            $\beta$     *Double-flower'd Viscous Catch-fly.*

5. *L. Alpina.* *Alpine Lychnis.* Petals two-cleft; flowers with only three pistils. Flowers in April and May. ♂. Native of the Alps of Europe, and Siberia. Cultivated in 1768 by Mr. Philip Miller.

6. *L. Læta.* *Small Portugal Campion.* Petals two-cleft; flowers solitary; leaves linear-lance-shaped, smooth; calyx ten-angled. Flowers in July. ☉. Native of Portugal. Introduced in 1778.

7. *L. Dioica.* *Red, or White Campion.* Ⓢ and Ⓟ on distinct plants. Flowers from May to August.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.

Var.

- Var.  $\alpha$  *Single-flower'd Red Campion.*  
 $\beta$  *Single-flower'd White Campion.*  
 $\gamma$  *Double-flower'd Red Campion.*  
 $\delta$  *Double-flower'd White Campion.*

439. OXALIS. Calyx five-leaved; petals connected by the claws; capsule angled, gaping, five-seeded.

1. O. Acetofella. *Common Wood-forrel.* Scape one-flowered; leaves three-fold; leaflets inversely heart-shaped, hairy. Flowers in April.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of Britain.
2. O. Corniculata. *Yellow Wood-forrel.* Stem decumbent, herbaceous; peduncles umbel-bearing. Flowers from May to July.  $\odot$ . Native of the South of Europe. Cultivated in 1656 by Mr. John Tradescant, junior.
3. O. Striata. *American Wood-forrel.* Stem upright, herbaceous; peduncles umbel'd. Flowers from June to October.  $\mathcal{U}$ . Native of North America. Cultivated in 1658 in Oxford Garden.

440. CORIARIA.  $\odot$  Calyx five-leaved; corolla five-petal'd, most similar to the calyx, connected; anthers two-parted.  $\oplus$  Calyx and corolla like the  $\odot$ . Seeds five, covered with petals, succulent-berried.

1. C. Myrtifolia. *Myrtle-leaved Sumach.* Leaves egg-shaped, oblong. Flowers from May to August.  $\mathcal{H}$ . Native of Spain and the South of France. Cultivated in 1629 by Mr. John Parkinson.



